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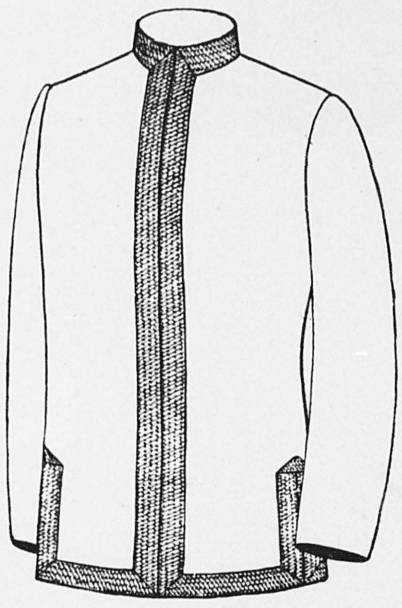

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DEVELOPMENTS OF NAVAL WAR.

By Admiral P. H. COLOMB.

[*The United Service Magazine, London.*]

Speculations as to the future of naval war, if they go beyond the probable action of those instruments we now possess, are apt to be considered somewhat futile. On this ground most writers on naval strategy and tactics confine themselves to discussing the probable results in the immediate future, of collision between the forces now possessed by different nations. Strategy and tactics are both written of from the point of view of the present, as if there were some stability about it; but almost the last thing we can predicate of the future of naval war with certainty is permanency in the character of the instruments to be used for carrying it on, or, at any rate, in the proportions in which those instruments will be employed in war.

It is true that within the last ten years all nations have made great strides in establishing a permanency of type in the different instruments of naval war, which seemed to be impossible to arrive at twenty years ago; but it must be remembered that this has arisen from two facts: one, that the nations all suddenly agreed upon great increases of naval force; and the other, that if naval force was to be increased, some types must be adopted *coute-qui-coute*. In England, at least, it is certain that the adoption of the present type of battle-ships followed the determination to make an increase; and no one knew, when the order was given to begin to build, whether the type chosen would succeed or not. And still all our types owe their present apparent stability to a consensus of opinion. We have had little or no experience as to their actual war capacity, and as we have not, opinion may change, as it has constantly changed before, and then new types, based upon new opinions, take the place of the old. Besides, even with the apparent stability of the types, we have no settled opinions as to their employment either strategically or tactically. The fact that our designs ought to be based on fixed ideas of strategy and of tactics is generally ignored; and however we may seem to have advanced, examination will show that there is no really solid basis on which the advance rests.

MAJOR A. MERRITT TAYLOR,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.

Not so many years ago in England our ideas of naval strategy were based on the supposition that the enemy's fleet would operate in the immediate vicinity of the shores of the United Kingdom, and we spent many millions of money on erecting and manning great fortifications round the coast, which the plan of campaign assumed would be attacked by the enemy at the outbreak of war. We supplemented these by coast-defense ironclads, and by numbers of gunboats, each carrying a single armor-piercing gun; and neither the ironclads nor the gunboats were fit to go to sea. None of the vessels had any speed, or any coal supply to take note of, so that, unless the spot attacked by the enemy were also the spot where they happened to be at the moment, they could, after all, take no share in the defense. It was scarcely noticed that the only logical outcome of such a system was an unlimited building of forts, and an unlimited location of coast-defense vessels at every anchorage round the coast. The expenditure in this way was bound to be unlimited, as the enemy might, and probably would, throw the whole of his force on one point selected by himself, but absolutely unknown to the defenders; and so every part of the coast must be locally armed so as to defend itself against all the forces of the world. This is now recognized, but not fully, as an absurdity. Now opinion has swung round. We fairly well understand that when we have made up our naval force to equality with that which might be raised by a probable combination of Powers against us, we have come to a point at which we can logically pause. We do not think we have made ourselves absolutely secure. We acknowledge that that is impossible; but we know that up to a certain point, beyond which there are only possibilities, we are in a position to say that we are safe until we are beaten, and that at least we have as good a chance of victory as the other side has.

But our defense consists in the mobility of our naval forces, and our powers of concentrating them on any given point in the shortest possible time. Possible enemies are then given to understand that if they try to strike at any given point, they must expect that their forces will be struck at that point, and by at least an equal force, in this very short period of time—that is, before the attack can be fully developed. This knowledge, in the minds of possible enemies, forms a logical defense; as they cannot be expected to strike unless they have good reason to hope for success, which they cannot have under the conditions.

Opinion having swayed round generally to this view, we are found to pursue a different course in regard to torpedo-boats than we pursued in regard to coast-defense gun-vessels. The torpedo-boat, as originally planned, was just as powerful an instrument of war as she now is. The difference is that she is now sea-going and sea-keeping—at least in theory—while the original torpedo-boat was chained to her port, and was neither sea-going nor sea-keeping, like the coast-defense ironclads and the gunboats. So, when foreign nations built great numbers of these vessels, the British Admiralty, though much pressed by popular clamor, stayed its hand till it had secured a vessel in the torpedo-boat destroyer, which was sea-going and sea-keeping, and possessed the highest qualities of mobility. Then they built in profusion.

So now it may be said that the policy of design in England is based on the idea of keeping the war away from her coasts; and it is governed by desire to obtain sea-going vessels of the highest speed and the greatest coal-carrying capacity, actual fighting force being sometimes greatly sacrificed when these ends are in view.

As regards strategy, every naval power must settle for itself whether it can drive the field of war far from its own coasts, or whether its circumstances are such as to throw it into a defensive attitude, powerless to do more than minimize the damage which must necessarily arise when the fields of battle are in its own waters. Permanency of type in war-ships, so far, can only be maintained so long as the strategical idea keeps the one condition or the other in view.

It is again so with tactics. When ironclads began to develop, there arose ideas which placed immense value on the ram as a weapon. It followed, not at all logically as it happened, that seamen began to suppose that the ram would govern the fighting formation of a fleet. The French took up the idea warmly, and held that the fighting formation must henceforth be the "line-abreast"—that is, where the ships are placed in a

line beside each other so that only their bow or their stern guns are available for firing on the enemy. The notion took some hold in the English Navy, and though I myself was earnest in pointing out that the idea was a profound and dangerous mistake, as a formation in line-abreast was certain to be attacked and beaten by a formation in "line-ahead"—the old "line-of-battle"—the idea was allowed to grow. It then seemed that if, because of the ram, fleets were in future to fight in this line-abreast, it was necessary that the gun-armament of the ships should conform to it. When the idea arose, the ships were all armed so as to fight a broadside battle in the line-ahead. It was thought necessary to build ships whose whole gun-power could be exercised either right ahead or right astern. The *Inflexibte*, and several ships of her type, was the result, but all that can be said about them is that it is certain no more of that type will be built, because the ram is not thought so highly of as a weapon as it once was; and because, especially since the battle of Yalu, the line-abreast is condemned as a fighting formation. In this case, idea changed, and the type changed in accordance with it, but the battle of Yalu is the only experience supporting opinion.

But, after all, the present British type of battle-ship is a compromise. The two immensely heavy guns at bow and stern are the remains of a ram battle and the line-abreast. The guns are equally available to fight a broadside battle in the line-ahead, but they might not have been so had idea not changed. On the other hand, the broadside fire of these ships is being continually strengthened in power, and in number of guns; while the tendency is to lay less stress on the right-ahead and right-astern fire. Ships are being built now that are designed to fight side by side with the battle-ships, which are more nearly like the *Warrior* and *Gloire*, so far as tactical idea is concerned, than anything we have had since the *Devastation* and the *Thunderer* were launched. The fact is simply that we have fallen back, but only in a vague sort of way, on the belief that if we fight in fleets at all in the future, we shall fight as our ancestors did.

We do not, however, follow the conception out. Supposing that our vague imperfect conception is a true one, we are inclined to adopt it in a general sort of way, but we give no close examination, and we try scarcely any experiments to ascertain exactly how we are going. For instance, if history be closely examined, we shall see that the uniformity in type and individual force which obtained in all line-of-battle ships towards the close of the Anglo-French wars resulted from the practice of fighting in line-of-battle, and the necessity of fighting at short range. If the matter be further investigated, it will appear that though ships may again fight in line-of-battle, yet as they will certainly fight at long range, there will no longer be necessity of excluding weak ships from the line, as there was in old days. The conclusions derived from close reasoning is confirmed by the experience of the battle of Yalu, where all classes of ships fought on the Japanese side with no more harm to the weaker ships than to the stronger.

We see, therefore, how the different conceptions of the power of a weapon will revolutionize type of ship, though at the time there is no means of deciding, or at least no attempt to decide, whether the conception be justly founded, or the reverse. At present we are in face of the tremendous problem as to whether the torpedo is to rise to the position of governing type, as the ram did; and whether, supposing opinion places it in the position once held by the ram, that will be its true and lasting position, or whether it will rise to power only to fall again, as the ram did. It was at an early date proposed to build rams pure and simple to contend with, and so to supersede, the iron-clad battle-ship. They were to have been small, swift, and but lightly armored—just sufficiently armored, in fact, to insure that a numerous and yet effective fire could not be employed against them by the battle-ship. Such a ship was never built, and it is impossible to say what might have been the result, had one been built and tried. But at a very early period the torpedo, which had till then been an adjunct to the battle-ship's gun and ram power, was given a vessel to itself; and from that moment the torpedo became an independent threat to the battle-ship, which the ram had never been. That threat has been greatly developed in recent years, and the place it will take ultimately may be determined by opinion, even though that opinion is wrong.

Opinion, if there is no war, will be formed in a rough way, unless the usual naval method changes. In the days gone by, when all naval instruments rested on authority, and were governed by precedent, there was nothing more abhorrent to the naval mind than experiment, especially if it promised to be conclusive. What had been, should be, and that was enough for any sailor. But the naval mind has most unwillingly been forced out of its old groove, and now accurate experiments of all kinds that hold a subordinate position are universally in progress. Steaming powers are accurately tested both as to speed and coal-consumption. Guns and gun-mountings, gunpowders and projectiles, the resisting powers of armor, and the effect of projectiles upon it, constantly undergo the most searching comparative experiment. So far as running powers go, the torpedo is in like case, but experiments stop short at completeness, as the weapon is rarely charged and exploded. But though so little is to be complained of in regard to the experimental method with subordinate parts of the naval instrument, there is still quite a repugnance to try those larger experiments which would enable us to draw real conclusions as to what it all may come to. When the ram was in the ascendant, it was only in Russia, under Admiral Gregoire Boutakov, that actual practice in ramming was obtained; but perhaps his experiments, which showed conclusively how very difficult it was to ram a ship which was doing her best not to be rammed, did more to discredit that weapon in England than anything which had happened since the *Re d' Italia* succumbed to it.

Take another case. The power of the torpedo-boat as against the battle-ship in open fight depends chiefly on her capacity of running through the opposing fire of the latter up to torpedo-range. So far as published experiments go, opinion in this matter rests upon some that were tried with a dummy torpedo-boat and the Nordenfelt gun in 1880. The details will be found in Brassey's Naval Annual for 1886, p. 378, and any one casually regarding them would consider it conclusively proved that a torpedo-boat would have no chance at all in making for a battle-ship in daylight, if exposed to the fire of even a single Nordenfelt gun. Such a one would merely note that when approaching at the rate of 9 knots, the boat was hit 65 times per minute; and that when approaching at 17.2 knots, the boat was hit 48 times per minute. Further consideration would show that in the first case the range was from 500 to 100 yards—that is to say, all the hits were within torpedo range; and in the second case the range was from 700 yards until close alongside—that is to say, that at least a large proportion of the hits were within torpedo range. Putting the two experiments together, a remarkable fact is revealed. From 500 to 100 yards' range 115 hits were recorded, and from 700 yards till close alongside 110 hits were recorded. The times were 1 min. 45 sec., and 2 min. 19 sec. There were fewer hits in the longer time, though the length of the range was extended both ways. There were very likely no hits at all made from 700 to 500 yards, and most probably very few until the boat was far within the distance at which she would have fired her torpedo and made off.

So far then, as published experiments in England go, opinion adverse to the torpedo-boat in the case of open daylight attacks upon the battle-ship has been formed upon experiments which do not in the least justify it. Experiments tried abroad, twelve or fifteen years ago, were even more favorable to the torpedo-boat attack in broad daylight.

The point here is, that this question is vital to the future of naval war, yet we do not really know anything about it. We hold opinions which it is possible an experiment made to-morrow would entirely upset, so that the whole position is much more unstable than it seems.

But it is not only this unstable opinion, liable to sudden change, which makes the forecast of future naval war difficult; it is that the progress of invention may be, for all we know, undermining the whole position by disturbing the balance which creates existing war-ship design.

The immense progress that has been made in increasing the propulsive power of the pound of coal destroyed sail-power, and there is no reason to suppose that development has ceased. It has, by greatly adding to the speed of the torpedo-boat or vessel, greatly strengthened the threat of that instrument of war, as against the battle-ship, and not impossibly may destroy the type.

In the torpedo itself, the improvement has been immense; it has a straighter, longer, and more certain trajectory than it originally had, and it travels at much greater speed. The experiments now going on in applying the gyroscope to the rudder may possibly extend the effective range of the weapon to 1000 yards. The destructive effect of a blow from the weapon has been continuously increased by enlarging the charge.

On the other hand, the improvement of the anti-torpedo-boat gun may really be a complete answer to the torpedo-boat. The Maxim automatic 37-mm. gun has been brought, I believe, up to a fire of 300 rounds per minute; and with smokeless powder this terrible stream of fire is sure to be much more accurate and deadly than that of the Nordenfelt gun could ever have been. I suppose we shall presently see this gun in universal employment as the only real answer to the torpedo-boat, compelling her to adopt armor as alone capable of maintaining her position.

And here, again, the inventor has his answer. The same great firm in England, Vickers' Sons & Maxim, which supplies the Maxim gun, supplies also, under Harvey's and Krupp's patents, armor of such resisting power as could not have been dreamt of ten years ago. If the Maxim gun strikes at the root of the ideas which have produced the torpedo-boat, it is quite possible that the new armor will reinstate her.

I have explained how the present type of battle-ship in England, whose real origin was the French Caiman, has her roots in the idea of a ram battle, and a fleet-formation adapted to its use. The improvement in the gun itself is already tending to modify the type. To gain a desired energy it is no longer now, as it used to be, necessary to add weight to the gun. For years past the energy of the gun, which in the first instance means a better trajectory and longer effective range, has been improved without adding anything to weight. The wire gun and modern powder, such as cordite, has a possible chamber strength far beyond the test to which ordinary service charges put it. In the very latest development this fact has been seized on by the great firm mentioned above, which has succeeded in producing a 6 inch quick-firing breech loader, which gets a speed in unaimed fire up to nine rounds per minute, with enormously increased energy, but without much increase in the weight of the gun. The result is achieved by a combination of details in the breech mechanism and the chamber, in which the case disappears, and the cartridge-box returns to its old form. The length of the breech piece is reduced by one-half, while the requisite strength is given by making three quarters of the screws bearing surface, instead of one-half, as at present. The abolition of the case allows of the chamber being considerably enlarged in diameter without necessarily increasing the diameter of the breech aperture; and the margin of strength which the wire-gun allows is thus utilized.

These inventions will, no doubt, be applied to heavier guns, and it may be found that just as the improved resisting power of the armor-plates has tended to increase the armored area, while reducing the thickness, so this increase in the power of the individual gun, weight for weight, may tend to increase the number of the guns carried, while reducing their individual size. Such changes would most probably tend to alter the type of battle-ship, to reduce her size, and perhaps to allow of her speed being increased. Such a change would be, by so much, adverse to the status of the torpedo-boat.

Such, then, are the materials we possess with which to speculate on the future of naval war. It may be difficult to draw definite conclusions from a survey which discloses the contention of a variety of changing forces; but it seems to me that every man concerned in dealing with revenues which are intended to provide national naval strength is bound to speculate, and to do it persistently and carefully. The one thing apparently certain is that it is the wrong time to advocate sudden and extended additions to naval force. All the appearances indicate the instability of existing types of ships, and the probability that many, even of the latest types, will be held to be obsolete in a few years.

Starting from the idea that in reality every naval state must decide for itself whether its strategy will be to operate principally in its own, or in its enemy's waters; whether its plan of campaign in war will be to defend its coasts by a system of coast defense, or by a transfer of the theatre of war to a distance from them; the question of type of ship at once arises. Probably no sensible nation will revert to the British idea of the early seventies, and build slow, heavily armored and expensive ships, incapable of rapid concentration, as an adjunct of land-batteries. But it is a grave question for any nation which must expect to be subdominant at sea, whether the swift-going torpedo-vessel, possibly armored, and capable of the utmost powers of concentration, will not give much better coast-defense for the money than the heaviest expenditure on costly battle-ships could possibly do. For though the power of the torpedo-vessel in attack upon the battle-ship may be disputed, there can be hardly any dispute about the want of power in the battle-ship in attack upon torpedo-boats.

If any nation possessing a powerful coast-defense of the swiftest torpedo-vessels were to find itself at war with another nation possessing a sea-going navy chiefly composed of battle-ships, it would probably find its coasts reasonably free from aggression. It would scarcely pay the other nation to expose its battle-ships in waters swarming only with torpedo-vessels. It would probably be found that the coast defense torpedo-vessels could only be driven into port by the same small, light, swift, and inexpensive craft.

Just in like manner would the nation which was compelled for its safety to transfer the warfare to the vicinity of the enemy's coast, find it safer and less costly to do it with torpedo-vessels rather than with battle-ships. The result might show that the latter could not be dispensed with as a reserve, but it can scarcely be denied that when great expenditure is incurred in providing safety harbors for the battle-ships, in which they cannot be attacked by torpedo-vessels, their employment as a reserve force is more in contemplation than as the advanced force that sailing line-of-battle ships used to be.

The difficulties of forecasting the future of tactics is greater than in forecasting that of strategy, though the questions interlace. It is as yet quite a matter of opinion, and of very loosely formed opinion, whether the future sea-fight will be between battle-ships alone, as in the sailing days; or between torpedo-vessels alone; or between torpedo-vessels and battle-ships on one side, and torpedo-vessels and battle-ships on the other side. I do not myself believe it possible to fight mixed fleets, but others, quite as competent to judge as I am, feel confident that if there are to be sea-fights in the immediate future, they will be fought on both sides by torpedo-vessels and battle-ships closely associated and intermingled.

The decision to be come to is evidently crucial and fundamental. I believe it can be truly arrived at by proper courses of experiment. But I am bound to say that were I responsible for the naval expenditure of any nation, I should not dream of large and sudden expansion until I knew the result of these experiments.

When England awoke, some thirteen years ago, to the conviction that she was in a unique naval situation, requiring dominant naval force, and that nothing short of dominant naval force could be any defense to her empire, she was quite right to follow the lead of her possible opponents, and to build what they built, only in greater number. But that would not be true policy, for a nation which must fear military more than naval attack. Such a nation should closely forecast, and by careful watching avoid the risk of throwing its money away on what might prove to be an obsolete force when she wanted to use it.

THE ROLL CALL IN THE DARK.

BY T. C. HARBAUGH.

I knew an old blind soldier once, a veteran was he,
He lost his eyes one stormy day before the lines of Lee.
The touch of some old comrade's hand would thrill his inmost soul,
And often in his blindness he would sit and call the roll.
And as he called it seemed to me that right before him stood
His company without a break from Anderson to Wood.
His voice would falter now and then, and now it would be strong,
And sometimes it would die away just like a plaintive song.
He loved the boys of other days; he knew them every one,
He had a joke for Nicholson, a word of praise for Dunn.
And when, in going o'er the roll, he reached the name of Glenn,
He would salute us all and sigh: "He died in prison pen."
At Scott he'd whisper low: "Bull Run;" at Talbot he would say:
"We lost him on the Rapidan before the ranks of gray."
Ah! he could tell of some who fell before the guns of Hood,
And he could count the bloody gaps twixt Anderson and Wood.

They came to me one day and said: "Come soon, the last tattoo
Is beating now for Ferdinand, the sightless 'boy in blue.'"
I went, and when he took my hand, he said: "O, Comrade Goode,
I soon will see the boys again from Anderson to Wood."
They propp'd him up in bed, and then his gallant hero soul,
In feeble voice essayed to call once more the famous roll.
With tearful eyes and beating hearts in silence there we stood,
And heard his voice go down the lines from Anderson to Wood.
He did not miss a comrade tho' his life was ebbing fast,
Nor did he stop until his task completed was at last;
A sigh went with his last salute, then backward fell his head,
And well we knew that Ferdinand the veteran was dead.
We pinned upon his gallant breast the soldier's honored star,
And o'er him read the service of the loyal G. A. R.;
And someone in a whisper said who at my elbow stood:
"In Heaven may he call the roll from Anderson to Wood!"

COLONEL ROBERT RALSTON, 3D PENNA. VOLUNTEERS.

THE NEW GUARD.

THE National Guard of Pennsylvania is now thoroughly organized new arms and equipments are being issued, drills are in progress at the several posts, and, should an emergency arise, the regiments will be fully able to take the field.

The First Brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Edward deV. Morrell, late Inspector General and Colonel of the Third Regiment. The Second by Brigadier-General Charles Miller, formerly the Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade, while the Third has Brigadier-General Frank J. Magee, former Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, as its commander. The field and line officers are men of experience, while a majority of the enlisted men have acquired some military experience in the Sons of Veterans, in the Girard College Cadet Corps and in the National Guard.

The First Brigade is composed of two regiments, the Nineteenth and Twentieth, each of which has been organized with the three battalion formation, the Gray Invincibles battalion, the Second Philadelphia City Troop and Battery D.

The Nineteenth Regiment is made up of four companies of old National Guardsmen of the First Regiment, four companies of the Second Regiment and three companies of Sons of Veterans commanded by Captains Thos. J. Powers, C. J. Russell, Wm. T. Ryan and one company organized by H. L. Hammersly. All of the companies are quartered in Philadelphia, and the regimental commander is yet to be elected.

The Twentieth Regiment is composed of the former and present members of the Third Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania and the Girard College Alumni. It is quartered at the Third Regiment Armory—that is, eight companies of them are, for the third battalion, companies I, K, L and M is made up of one company at the State Fencibles' quarters, one company at Chester, one at West Chester and one at Norristown. It is commanded by Colonel George F. Leland, who was the Adjutant of the Third Regiment when General Snowden was its Colonel. Most of the line officers in both regiments have been members and officers in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and possess the necessary military knowledge to fit them for their commands.

Captain Richard Tilghman, former Cornet of the First Philadelphia City Troop, commands the Second City Troop, Major Andrew F. Stevens is now Major of the Gray Invincibles Battalion, while First Lieutenant Clarence J. Carpenter, formerly First Sergeant of Battery A, is in command of Battery D.

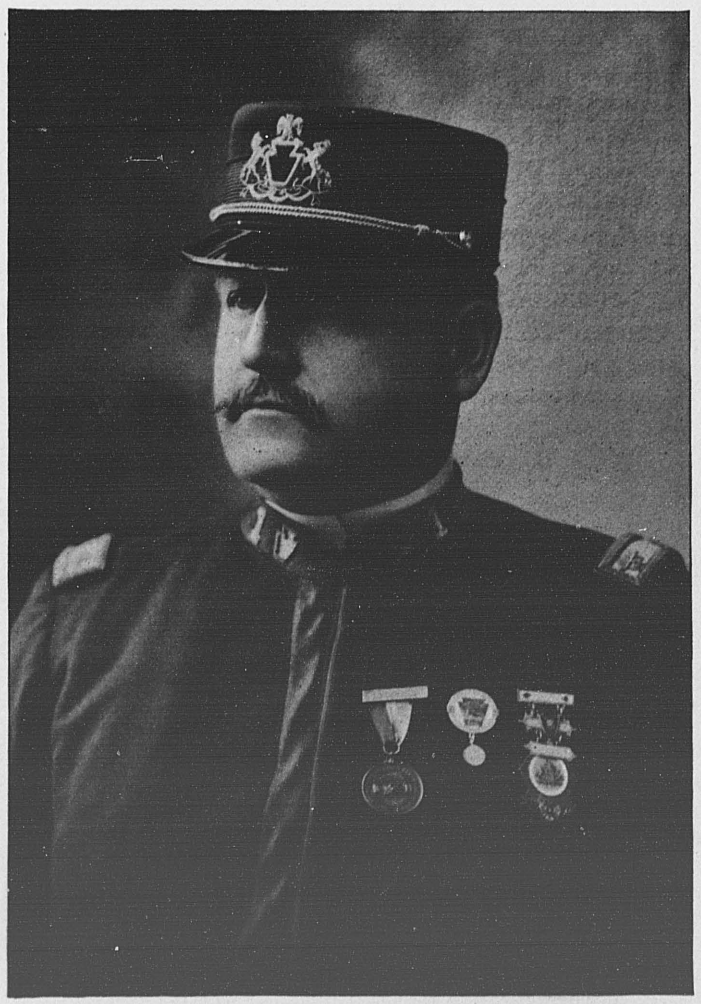
We have not seen all of the organizations in the new Guard, but, to judge by those we have seen, it can be safe to say that the National Guard of Pennsylvania is composed of excellent material, is well officered, and there is no doubt but what it could take care of any trouble it was suddenly called upon to quelch.

There is much speculation as to how the present organizations will be affected by the return of the soldiers now in the field, but that is a problem that cannot at present be solved. When the men at the front will return cannot now be even guessed. They may come home six months hence, and then again, they may serve their full two years' enlistment before we see them among us again. It is possible that the Government will need all of the soldiers now in the field to do garrison duty for a long time yet to come, and there is little satisfaction in trying to anticipate events.

When they do return there will, in all probability, be a reorganization of the National Guard, but just how it will affect the men now serving in the Guard cannot be foretold. Of course, provisions have been made for the officers of the Guard now in the United States service, and whose commissions have expired while in the field, to resume their duties in the National Guard. The enlisted men can also reenlist within a certain period after their return, and both the officers and enlisted men who so resume their duty with the State, will be credited with *continuous service* in the State Guard.

It is more than probable that a large number of the men now in the United States Volunteer service will not wish to reenter the Guard upon their return home; others again, may wish to do so, but whether the present Guard will be crowded out of the State service, or whether it will become amalgamated with an old organization cannot at present be predicted. The general impression at present appears to be that the bulk of the new Guard will be merged into the old body, but there is no use in trying to cross the bridge until we come to it.

There is one thing that can be counted on for a certainty, however, and that is, no matter what happens, the rights and claims of everybody will be carefully considered by those in authority, and there is little doubt but what justice will be given to all. In the meantime the present Guard will evolve itself into a body of ideal soldiers, soldiers who will reflect honor upon themselves and the great commonwealth, and there need be no fear but what the future can be safely trusted to take care of itself.



COLONEL J. LEWIS GOOD, 1ST PENNA. VOLS.

COLONEL JOHN BIDDLE PORTER, FIELD AND STAFF,
SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE INFANTRY SWORD.

THE subject of infantry officers' swords is discussed in a letter appearing in a recent number of *The Pioneer*. The writer adverts to it as follows:

This is a subject which has been very freely discussed by officers serving on the recent frontier operations, and the sword has been universally condemned by all infantry men having to wear one. Its disadvantages are: (1) that as a weapon either of offense or defense against an enemy armed with fire-arms, it may be considered to be practically useless to an officer on foot; (2) it is a great impediment when moving over rough or mountainous ground, when the sword and scabbard almost invariably have to be withdrawn from the sling of the Sam Brown belt and carried in the hand, which when any climbing has to be done and both hands, or a khud stick are required, becomes most awkward and very much in the way; (3) the carrying of a sword so distinguishes an officer that he becomes an easy and certain mark for the enemy's rifle men, and many officers during the late operations undoubtedly owed their death and wounds to the wearing of a sword; (4) not one infantry officer in one thousand has, or ever will have, the remotest idea of using his sword scientifically, and even if he did know, such knowledge may be held to be of no more use to him for purposes of war than a knowledge of boxing, cricket, or any other manly exercise would be. It seems pretty evident therefore that the sword as a suitable and reliable weapon for an infantry officer, may by all practical men be regarded as obsolete, and what it becomes the authorities to do, is to arm their officers with a more suitable and up to-date weapon as soon as possible. The revolver also does not commend itself much as an ideal weapon, as it is difficult to shoot straight with at any distance beyond about 20 yards. There is no doubt too that revolvers will be shortly entirely superseded by magazine pistols, which have no recoil and are more accurate and longer ranging weapons. In fact, from accounts received, the Mauser and Bergman magazine pistols are far ahead in every respect of revolvers, and no doubt will be largely used as soon as they become more generally known. The right form of weapon for an infantry officer would, however, to my mind, be a light magazine carbine of about six pounds weight, which should take the place of both sword and revolver. It should be provided with a sword bayonet for the possibility of close quarters, and when not in use would be carried slung over the back. Such a weapon could be made most accurate and effective up to medium ranges, and could be made light enough to weigh about the same as the sword and revolver now carried. The Mannlicher carbine at present appears to approximate most to the required weapon, though it is a little too heavy and powerful, but our gunmakers at home could no doubt turn out a lighter magazine weapon of the right weight, and firing with extreme accuracy up to 500 yards, were such an arm demanded. The introduction of a new sword, and the attempt made a year or two ago to revive swordmanship amongst infantry officers has proved a miserable failure, as no ordinary man can ever be induced to believe that his sword will ever be of any use to him beyond that of marking his rank. I pen the above remarks with reference to infantry officers only, and hope this subject may be regarded from a dispassionate and common-sense point of view, as it appears to me that in a few years the sword will become almost as obsolete as the bow and arrow.

THE MODERN PROJECTILE.

SINCE the introduction of rifling in modern artillery, the art of manufacturing the projectile has become more of a science than it was in the time of the Civil War; for to impart the immense energy modern guns generate, the shell must fit the rifling closely and have a uniform weight. In the United States there are four places where shells are made, in all of which places the process by which the steel is hardened and forged is a Government secret. In these works, projectiles of three principal grades are made—the explosive, which carries a large charge of powder stored in a central hollow place, called the core; the armor-piercing, and the semi-armor-piercing, used for penetrating the armor of an opposing cruiser or battle-ship and wrecking its vitals. The shrapnel shell is simply a variety of the explosive, carrying in the interior, with the powder, a number of bullets which are intended, when the shell bursts, to scatter and clear a ship or fortification of men. Some bursting shells are made with perforations running lengthwise through the walls to insure their more complete breaking up on explosion, and so cause greater destruction of life. A single one of the thirteen inch shells used on board of the Indiana or Oregon would weigh about 1113 pounds, or as much as the total weight of the broadside of the Constitution in her battle with the Guerriere. To obtain the accuracy of size which is needed, two thin bands of steel are used, one being two two-thousandths of an inch larger than the other. The projectile to be of correct size must allow the larger to pass over it while the smaller must not. By the use of these bands a deviation of one two-thousandths of an inch from the standard proportions can be immediately noticed and rectified. Two other steel bands are shrunken on the completed projectile, one at the base of the ogival, or upper rounded portion; the other at the bottom of the body of the shell. These are intended to grip the rifling of the cannon and give the projectile a whirling motion as it is hurled with a force of many hundreds of tons on its errand of destruction.

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldier's should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

ALWAYS alive to advance methods. Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart, has adopted a clothing system, similar to that in use by the United States Army. In place of the company commanders, as heretofore, purchasing their uniforms from different tailors, throughout the State, (many of these with meagre ideas of the proper military cut or regulations) will in the future, upon requisition draw such equipments direct from the State Arsenal. This not only insures a saving but a uniform pattern throughout the Guard.

If it would be possible, a good plan would be to establish individual clothing accounts for the enlisted men, say for instance, giving them an equipment allowance of fifty dollars during their term of service (three years). This would relieve the captains and company quartermasters of a great responsibility, and make the soldier more careful as well as to inculcate in him economical ideas.

Should he draw one-half or two-thirds of the amount allowed for equipment, he would be entitled to the balance, in cash, when his time expires. There is no doubt but what General Stewart's new system will prove a thorough success.

WE are glad to note the three battalion formation for our new Guard. It is a proper move, and when in 1885 General George R. Snowden advocated the same, it should have been adopted.

Several of our regiments now in the field only have ten companies, and it is honestly believed that the Government failed to send these to the front owing to their "bob-tail condition." It seems like a crying shame that regiments like the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighteenth should be kept back for this reason.

THE ASSOCIATE SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS will send a Steamer load of supplies to Cuba and Porto Rico, and as the Society receives no aid whatever from the Government, they must depend upon the benevolence of the people for contributions. The Red Cross Society is not a political affair and therefore should receive the kind support of all; for through this Association many a dull hour is made brighter and many hearts gladdened. You are earnestly appealed to for a contribution of tobacco, as that is almost indispensible to the soldier boys.

There is a discount from tariff rates of 25% on carload lots, and 15% less than carload lots.

EVEN the rather censorious and querulous *London Spectator* has been compelled to confess its new-born admiration for the American volunteer. This organ of extreme British conservatism declares:

Looking steadily at recent events across the Atlantic without the smallest prejudice (for England, with her scattered empire, soldiering must always be profession, even for privates) we seem to see that this is the case—that the first failure was due to anything rather than the men; that certain conditions being granted, the difference between a large supply of "regular" soldiers and a large supply of volunteers would not as regards efficiency, be very great. After all, you can only get out of discipline perfect obedience, and readiness to incur suffering or death rather than disobey; and these two conditions were fulfilled by the American volunteers in the attack on Santiago.

No regular soldiers could have obeyed their officers more perfectly than the regiment of volunteers from Michigan or the dismounted "rough riders," or have "gone on" with more determined courage under a murderous fire. Eye witnesses, by no means indisposed to criticise, all describe their conduct as "heroic" or, as we English would probably say, most creditable and gallant. They never blanched even when taken by surprise; they never "got out of hand," and they shot at least as well as regulars, probably much better. Even when, so to speak, beaten by the weight of their opponent's fire, they only threw themselves down, and then in a minute "went on" again. What could the best drilled men in a regular army have done more, except perhaps have looked more formidable in their enemy's eyes? They wasted uniforms being borne down with the heat, but they did not waste cartridges. In camp they bore delays, short rations and exposure just as well as regulars, and, so far as appears, were just as tractable, though probably plainer spoken. What failed, so far as there was failure, was the capacity of the officers, who were ready to die, and did die in heaps, but who did not always know what orders to give, and sometimes sacrificed the men by posting them in the wrong places; the supply of artillery which was wretchedly insufficient, and the organization of the departments, who brought up food too late, and water not at all.

The *Spectator* makes the American volunteer's revelation of efficiency the basis, in fact, of a plea for the further reduction of the British system of soldier-making. It cites the fact that even in the best disciplined regular armies of Europe the duration of service with the colors has in our own time been extraordinarily reduced; and it concludes with the remark: "We think Lord Roberts or Lord Wolseley would very much like to be followed by such men as fought before Santiago."

One rainy afternoon, several divine gentlemen visited a camp of one of our regiments in the field—the Officer of the Day "spotted" them, and reported their presence to a party of officers, who were having a quiet little game of whist, at the same time informing them that one of the gentlemen, a hebrew, was to be chaplain of the regiment; the party immediately went wild with "joy," but the appointment was never made, much to the disappointment of the group.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

AS an example of one of the best private schools, we cannot point to one more notable than this Academy. Founded in 1871 by the late Dr. Samuel Clements, it was soon recognized as worthy the highest confidence of those interested in the training and education of boys and young men. The work so ably begun at Cheltenham has been equally well carried on by Dr. John C. Rice, an educator of wide and successful experience, and it does seem as though the highest possible development of efficiency and usefulness has here been attained. To those entrusted with the care and management of such an institution, it is a great satisfaction to have accomplished such excellent results; and it is equally gratifying to enjoy such a generous public appreciation. As an evidence of the approval of the public, it is only necessary to point to the fact that over 600 young men have been graduated from the Academy—men so trained and developed morally, mentally and physically as to be factors of blessing to any community in which they may locate.

The first call to arms in the period of twenty-seven years since the Academy was founded has furnished an emphatic answer to the oft repeated question: Does a military training make a man or boy patriotic? A proof that it not only achieves this desirable purpose, but also tends to give men a start on a military career is furnished by the fact that scores of Cheltenham alumni have enlisted in the United States Army and many of them hold commissions or have been rapidly advanced to non-commissioned officers in

crack military companies, where promotion, even to the lowest non-commissioned office, is a badge of rare distinction.

Philadelphia is renowned for the beauty of her surroundings, and Cheltenham Academy is located in what is probably the most beautiful spot of all—the summit of the Chelten Hills. To its healthful and beautiful environment are added good buildings, including a new gymnasium and bowling alleys, a new school building (known as Norwood Hall), a large athletic field with a new cinder track, and five acres of vegetable gardens.

The faculty consists of ten resident instructors, all of whom have been selected not only with reference to their educational attainments and their ability to teach successfully, but with reference, as well, to their willingness and ability to exert a character-moulding influence of the right sort upon the cadets.

A year ago General Charles King, in writing on "Army Discipline for Growing Citizens" said: "The real value of the system lies in the discipline that should and generally does go hand in hand with the drill. The value of this training and discipline cannot be over-estimated, and it is incomparably better than anything that can be done in a day school where pupils have none of it and are in school only a few hours daily; and its results in the development of manliness and self-reliance, and in the formation of habits of promptness, obedience and close attention, exceed the best that can be gained from mere class room instruction."

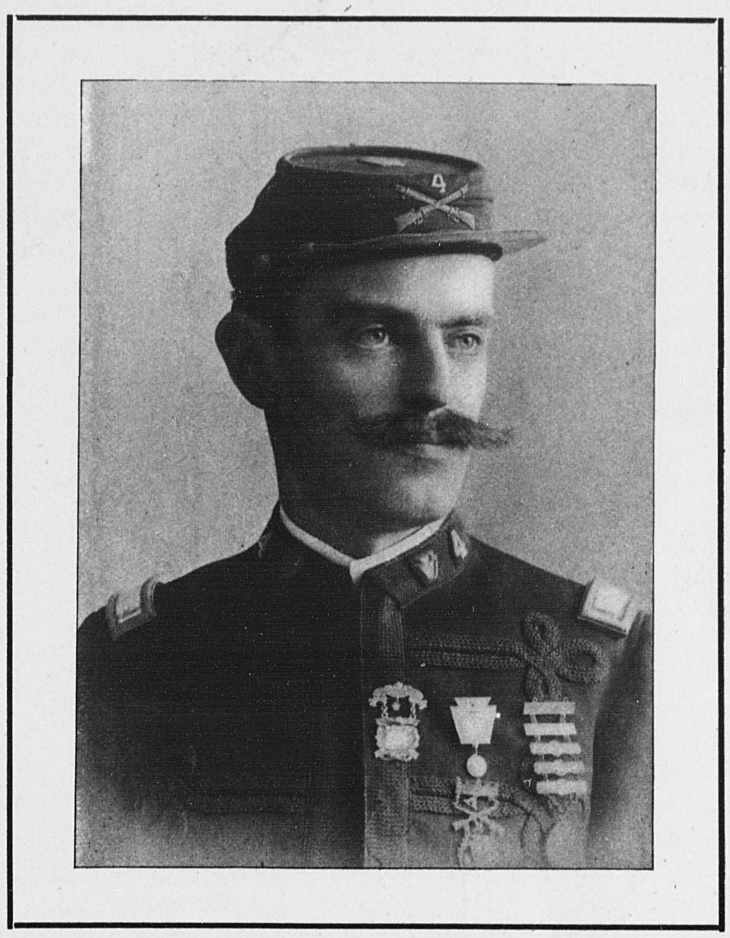
THE Philadelphia City Troop—those of the shining helmets, gold lace coats, and high stepping horses—presented a grimy appearance with their sweating figures, and khaki discolored by work, at mess on board the U. S. Transport Massachusetts. The table was the bare deck floor, the table china the regulation tin cup and tin plate, the menu canned corned beef, beans and crackers.

The troopers have had sufficient reason for complaint concerning the management of the troopship. It is not built for the tropics being a cattle-ship designed for North Atlantic waters and plying regularly between New York and London. Its quarters are narrow and intolerably hot and the men have been forced to spend almost all their time lying on the decks under awnings improvised of "ponchos" and blankets. Its stables are close, confined, dark and evil smelling. Captain Commissary James C. Read, who was in charge of the boat did what he could, but he evidently could not do much. The boat was loaded hastily, 1000 mules were gotten aboard pell mell; as many men were left to find their own quarters as best they might. Yet in spite of all this the troopers are in excellent health and spirits and Captain Groome and Lieutenants McFadden and Browning are greatly elated over the prospects of the organization, coming as it does into the enemy's country in such fine shape. Only the horses have suffered from confinement and lack of air, but they have had all the kindness and care and good stabling the "boys" could give them.

FIFTY men of the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves who manned the Arctic were assembled on the receiving ship Richmond, at League Island navy yard, on August 24th, when they were paid for their services and formally discharged. The boys were very glad to get away and when questioned whether they would revive their former organization by reenlisting, almost to a man the answer came: "No, we were treated very unfair by the Government, so we've had enough of it." Further indications show that there will be no more Pennsylvania Naval Militia; there is a proposition to make it a national organization with headquarters at naval stations of the State in which they are located.

THE Gray Invincibles held an election for a captain and a lieutenant recently at their armory. James H. Davis was elected to the former office, receiving twenty-two votes, and Charles Mariot to the latter Mr. Mariot received the total vote, thirty-nine, of those who were present. It is a question, however, whether the election will be permitted to stand, as only thirty-nine of those entitled to vote were present, instead of the full complement of forty-five.

MR. C. C. MURRAY, one of our patriotic citizens has kindly donated a case of champagne for the sick of the 3d Pa. Infantry, a gift which the "boys" will certainly appreciate.



FIRST LIEUT. JOHN C. HINTZ.

"The roses of life fast fade away, but the palm of friendship ever remains green."

C. J. Hendler.

First Lieutenant John C. Hintz, Company A, Fourth Penna. Volunteer Infantry, died at Chickamauga Military Park, Georgia, recently. He enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., November 2, 1883, and after going through the several grades was commissioned First Lieutenant, February 21, 1889. Having served the State faithfully for fifteen years. At the outbreak of the present war Lieut. Hintz at once volunteered his service to the Government. He was a born soldier, a thorough tactician and very popular. His death is a sad loss to Col. Case's command.

REUBEN SAMES.

During the night of the 11th inst. Fireman Reuben Sames of the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves on board the U. S. S. Arctic (or as the boys call it the "battle-ship") stationed at New Castle, Del., arose about 11.50 and in his sleep fell overboard and was drowned, but was not missed until roll-call on Friday morning, when a search was instituted which covered every inch of the boat, but without result. When Port Watch Orderly D'Autrechy, reported having heard a splash a few minutes before 12 o'clock and looking in the direction of the disturbance saw nothing and thinking it was due to fish feeding on the surface, as they do almost every night, paid no more attention to it. Grappling irons were immediately put in use and after working all day Friday, their labor unrewarded, the men concluded that the body had been washed toward the bay. On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock two men were rowing about 200 yards from the "battle-ship" and seeing a dark object afloat rowed towards it and found what proved to be the corpse of Reuben Sames. On Sunday morning the body was sent to Coopersburg, Pa., in charge of a funeral cortegé composed of Naval Reserves Benjamin D'Autrechy, E. J. Scully, W. H. Shelmire and George Winchester, where interment was made in the afternoon. The body was wrapped in the Union Jack, in which it was buried. Reserve Sames' sister and grandmother reside in Coopersburg. While in Philadelphia he lived with an aunt and a sister at 2040 Boston Avenue.

ENLISTED men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who were in the service of the State prior to April 28, 1898, and have not entered the service of the United States, or whose enlistments have not expired, will not be mustered or carried as recruits on rolls in new organizations recruited under General Orders, No. 15, A. G. O., c. s. They will be transferred from former organization to new organization to serve out their terms of enlistment. Transfers will be made in orders from this Office. Captains of new companies will immediately forward through Brigade Headquarters to the Adjutant General a complete list of names of enlisted men to be transferred to their command, giving regiment, company, rank and date of original enlistment in each case.

In case where terms of enlistment have expired since April 28, 1898, and the soldier has reenlisted prior to August 20, 1898, in any of the organizations recruited under General Orders, No. 15, A. G. O., c. s., such enlistment will be considered as within the period to entitle the soldier so reenlisting to credit for continuous service.

Enlisted men transferred, or those reenlisting as above, and who may have in their possession State Property of any description, will turn over the same to Captain of new company, who will give receipt therefor, and will immediately report to the Adjutant General, character, quantity and condition of property received, stating in each case from whom received, giving company and regiment in order that proper receipt may be issued to accounting officer. Disposition of such State property will be directed by the Adjutant General.

State property to be turned over will comprise such of the following stores as the soldier may have in his possession: Springfield B. L. rifle cal. 45, carbine, sabre, bayonet, bayonet scabbard, waist belt and plate, sabre belt and plate, gun sling, overcoat, blouse, trousers, cap and cap ornament, campaign hat, leggins, shoes or boots (State pattern), blanket (woolen), blanket (rubber), knapsack, haversack, canteen, meat ration can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup.

BRIGADE Commanders are authorized to order election for field officers, (one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors), of regiments of infantry within their respective brigades. Field officers of regiments are chosen by ballot by commissioned officers of the companies composing the regiment. Transportation orders will be furnished from Brigade Headquarters. Officers will travel by shortest and most direct route. Returns of election will be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant General through intermediate Headquarters.

The staff of each regiment of infantry will consist of the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers:

One Surgeon with the rank of Major.

One Chaplain with the rank of Captain.

One Adjutant (an extra First Lieutenant).

One Quartermaster (an extra First Lieutenant).

Two Assistant Surgeons, each with the rank of First Lieutenant.

One Inspector of Rifle Practice (an extra First Lieutenant).

One Sergeant Major.

One Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

One Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

One Color Sergeant.

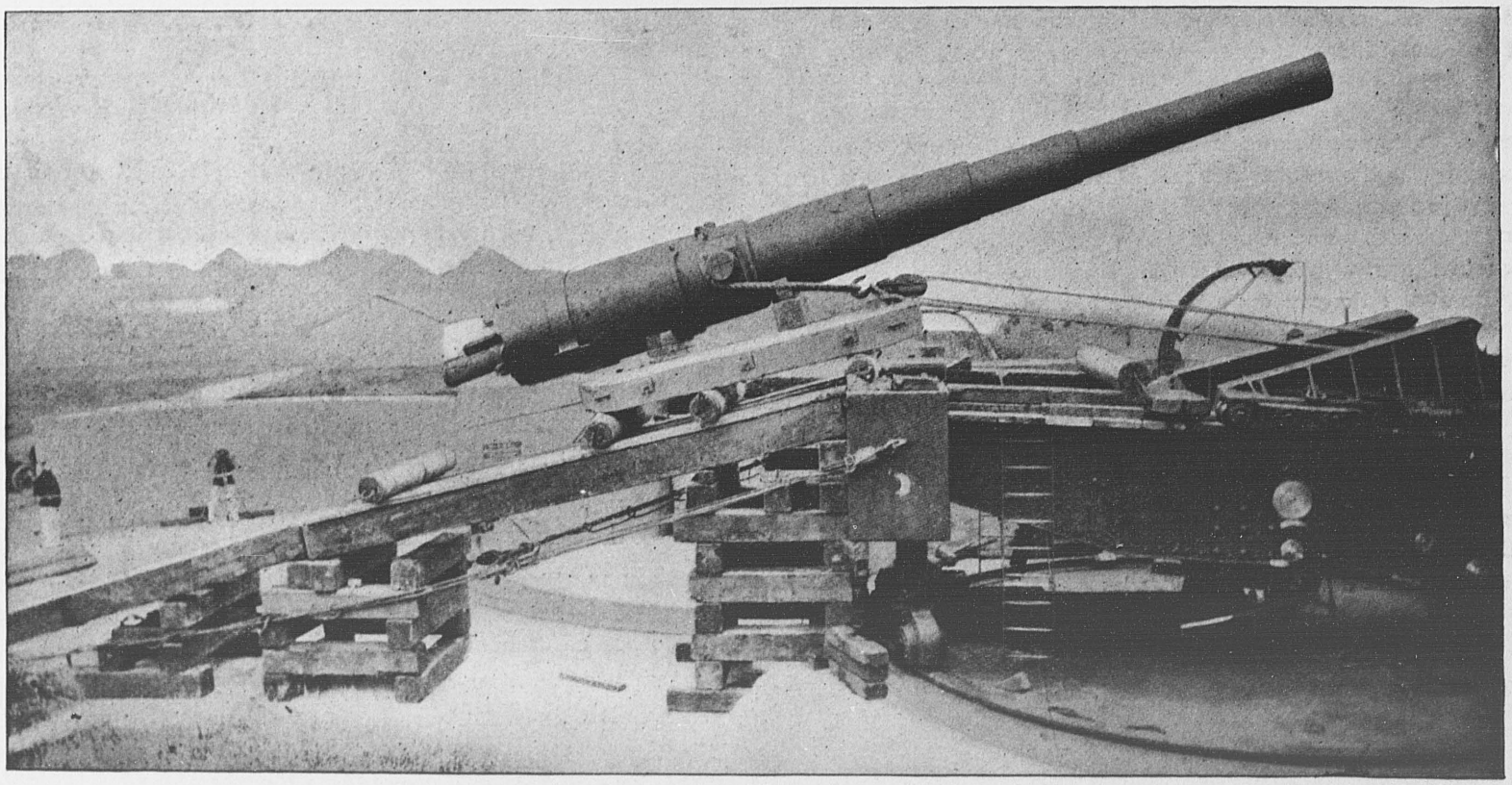
One Hospital Steward.

One Principal Musician.

In regiments of infantry, battalion adjutants will be detailed from second lieutenants of the line.

Field music of regiments will be restricted to two musicians from each company.

Regimental colors will be furnished by the Adjutant General without requisition being made for them.



SHIFTING TEN INCH BREECH LOADER

THE BATTALION SYSTEM FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

[REPRINT FROM GENERAL GEO. R. SNOWDEN'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THREE BATTALION FORMATION IN 1885.]

THE battalion system is now in use in the artillery and cavalry arms of the army of the United States. In his recent report, Lieutenant-General Sheridan has recommended the extension of it to the infantry regiments, or rather the readoption of it, since, as is well known, the new regiments of infantry (or at least some of them), raised during the late war were divided severally into three battalions. Lately, General Sherman, in a public address, renewed his earlier suggestions in favor of the battalion formation, with especial reference to the militia. With the approval of the officers so distinguished, it is probable that the army of this country, so far at least as the infantry is concerned, will not long remain almost the only one of modern civilized nations without that valuable feature.* It is now too late to discuss the general merits of the system the advantages of which are so almost universally recognized.

It is intended here to consider the peculiar propriety of adopting it in the National Guard of the several States with regard to the present efficiency of the military and the prospective advantages to the general and State governments on the breaking out of the war, which, in view of the determined policy of all political parties to enforce the Monroe doctrine and from other causes, may not be so far distant as might be imagined.

In a majority of the States the several companies which comprise a regiment are usually much scattered over a territory of considerable extent. The limits of at least three regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania extend over an area of one hundred miles in length by half as many more in width. The districts, no doubt, may be much greater in other States less densely populated. It is impossible, under any circumstances, outside of a call for duty at an encampment or to uphold the civil authorities in the case of riot or insurrection, to assemble ten such companies at any one point without an expense too great to be borne by them or too large to be assumed by the State. From which fact in such cases it happens that a colonel or other field officer rarely if ever sees the regiment as a whole except on the occasion mentioned. The opportunities for exercise in drill are therefore confined to the period of the encampment, and where such facilities are not afforded they do not exist at all. But it by no means follows that there is foundation for the remark by a recent writer in *The United Service*, "That there is almost an entire absence of the knowledge of battalion drills by both field and company officers," so far at least as it applies to Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States. A little further observation, especially the reading of the report of Colonel Black, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., on the late encampment at Gettysburg, will no doubt cause him to revise an opinion which a wider knowledge of his subject would not have justified.

By the system of annual inspection, such as that of some years' standing in Pennsylvania, the inspecting officer requires, besides the usual examination of arms, accoutrements, etc., a display of knowledge of the tactics, guard and other duties. Outside of the large cities this can go no further than on inspection of companies, the condition and state of drill of the regiment, as such, remaining for exemplification in camp. The inspection necessarily hurried, and therefor incomplete, of regiments in a brigade or division camp, by a single officer, with his assistants, exhausting as it is to him and destructive of time quite as valuable for other purposes, is in no wise equal to that where time is sufficient and opportunity ample for a careful examination in all the requisites to a thorough inspection.

These difficulties may be completely met by the assembly and inspection of the several battalions. Four companies, distant only twenty-five or thirty miles from the rendezvous, may be brought together under their own major with ease at light expense. Selected with some view to his place of residence, the major has thus occasion to exercise his battalion, to acquire and to display the knowledge of duties to be expected from an officer of his rank, and to ascertain and exemplify to the inspector the capacity of his officers and men. In this way the whole regiment of twelve companies may be thoroughly inspected by battalion, and accurate information acquired of its condition. Other occasions during the year naturally offer to assemble the battalion, such as the 22d of February, 30th of May, and other days, when it is now impossible to concentrate the regiment. Thus the major, besides the exercises in camp, has frequent opportunities to drill the battalion and accustom it to his command.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES HAMILTON, JR.,
THIRD PENNA. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

While too small to form an administrative unit, the battalion is a convenient body for picket, provost, and many other duties, under its own officer, when a detachment of the same size taken from various commands, as experience of shows, does not work together to full advantage. Four companies taken for any purpose from a regiment of ten companies not only too much reduces it for drill or review, but the detachment itself is under an officer not accustomed to command it. If it be worth while, in this connection, to consider the office work of a colonel or an adjutant, it would be so slightly increased by the addition of two companies as to be scarcely perceptible. A colonel can command twelve companies with the same facility as he now commands ten—in fact, with more, as the majors would be charged with certain supervision over the battalions, in the way of discipline and otherwise, to be in turn supervised by the colonel.

With the exception of an assistant surgeon to be taken from the regimental staff, the staff of a battalion acting independently could be improvised from the subalterns and sergeants, thus training them for the discharge of important duties to devolve upon them in the contingency presently to be considered. Once introduced, the battalion system would accustom the majors to command, reduce the aggregate of field and staff, make the regiments of uniform size and strength (a matter of no small moment in view of the appearance and efficiency of the whole force), and, while actually diminishing the whole number of officers, would increase the number, experience and capacity of those officers from whom regimental commanders must hereafter be taken as those now in commission retire from or are incapacitated for service. The massive and imposing regiment of three battalions, each of four companies, under command of Colonel (now Adjutant-General) Guthrie at Yorktown in 1881, is a fair illustration, although under unfavorable circumstances, of the system proposed. Suddenly called together, without time to drill, with little previous acquaintance, yet cer-

* It is in use, at least to a limited extent, in the army of Great Britain.

certainly no organization presented a finer military appearance at the review on that occasion than the Provisional regiment, N. G. P.

A system so beneficial to the militia in time of peace, in the event of war (a possibility not lightly to be dismissed) would offer advantages far superior to those presented by the present organization of regiments of ten companies. These may be considered from three points of view.

In the first place, the twelve companies raised by enlistment to the maximum each of one hundred and one, the limit now fixed by the law of the Federal government, with all the companies in line, the regiment would be twelve hundred and twenty-eight strong. Necessary details to the various departments, and casualties from sickness and other causes, would soon reduce it to the usual limit of about one thousand. In such case, to fill the ranks reduced by the accidents of war it would be necessary to rely on the ordinary method of recruiting, which proved to be a total failure in the late war, at least in the regiments from Pennsylvania and other States, where recruits, instead of being forwarded to the old regiments to fill them up, were organized into new ones. It is remarkable how soon a recruit, put into the ranks with trained and veteran soldiers, will pick up the drill and a knowledge of his duties, and in a few weeks become so well instructed and disciplined as no longer to be distinguished from the men about him. A few of the States (Michigan, Maine, and perhaps others) kept full the ranks of their regiments, and in time it came to pass that a regiment from one of those States was equal in strength to a brigade of troops from other States. Political and other reasons seemed generally to demand that recruits should be organized into new regiments, the old ones thus becoming mere skeletons. Originally nearly or quite one thousand strong, the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, after sustaining a loss of two hundred and forty at the battle of Gettysburg, on the 1st July, 1863, came out with only eighty-three officers and men. It was a matter of frequent observation that companies were commanded by sergeants or corporals, and regiments by captains. It was once a question with the four company officers present of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers whether or not they should obey the colonel's order to assume command over and be responsible for property, etc., of one or more companies beside their own. The effectiveness of a regiment was thus destroyed, and it was allowed to exist a mere skeleton, disorganized, without enthusiasm, held together only by the iron bond of discipline, while recruits requisite to fill it up were put into a new organization under officers without experience. No one familiar with the volunteer regiments during the late war would favor a repetition of the same system.

In the second place, supposing a division of three brigades, and twelve regiments each of three battalions, to exist as the National Guard of any State, it may with ease be expanded to a corps of eighteen regiments each of two battalions. A battalion each would be taken from the two contiguous regiments and formed into a new organization under the senior lieutenant-colonel as colonel. Other details for field and staff, and for a third battalion in that contingency, readily suggest themselves. By that plan all the regiments would consist of two battalions, while the third would be in process of formation at the depot. If the eight companies in such case were severally raised to one hundred and eighteen (118) privates, ten corporals, six sergeants, and four company officers, they would, with field and staff, etc., form an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and nineteen (1119), quite large enough for the direct command of any one man. A company of larger size cannot be led by a captain on foot, while necessary details and casualties would soon reduce it to the active maximum of one hundred and one, now the conventional limit. Three regiments of that strength would be sufficient to form a brigade, in accord with recent remarks of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

The third battalion, when recruited, uniformed, and equipped, and at least partially drilled, with a strength of five hundred and fifty-three (553) officers and men, would be forwarded to the front to relieve the battalion most depleted by the accidents of war. In turn the battalion so relieved would repair to the rendezvous to be filled up to the maximum, when it would rejoin the colors to relieve the second, and so on in alternation. In this way the regiment would remain strong, and the men full of spirit from having been allowed or expecting to return to their homes for a season of rest. Nothing was more clearly demonstrated in the late war than the propriety and advantage of a continual flow of furloughs to the troops. So desirable was a furlough that it was offered as a premium to induce men to reenlist as veterans. The old regiment, now no larger than a company, returns home to go back no stronger than before, but with the men under obligation to serve another term. Under the plan proposed, which, however, so far as concerns the mode of relief and recruitment offers nothing new, would be far preferable, as the battalion would speedily recruit its ranks, being sent back for that purpose, and soon relieve the comrades of their own regiment at the front.

It remains to consider the third method of rendering the division before described an effective force for active service in the field. In the twelve regiments there would be thirty-six battalions, each under an experienced and capable officer. In each battalion there would be a major, four captains, eight lieutenants, twenty sergeants, and thirty-two corporals, all presumably well trained and disciplined. There would be no difficulty, therefore, considering the disposition shown in the late war to volunteer, to expand each battalion into a regiment of two battalions, a third to be in process of formation as heretofore explained. The three senior colonels of each brigade in such case would command brigades, the four lieutenant-colonels and seven majors would be promoted to colonel, and so on properly to supply the new regiments with field, staff, and company officers by promotion. Thus the major-general would command the corps, and the three brigade commanders respectively divisions. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, fifteen thousand strong, was raised in a period of a few weeks from a population two-thirds as great only as that of the State at the present time. Volunteers in that State enlisted for three years at a yearly average of over sixty thousand. Assuming that in the case of a foreign war the supply of volunteers would be ample to fill up the thirty-six infantry regiments to a strength of forty-thousand men, there would be a corps of three divisions, and nine brigades each of four regiments. Such a force, with every commissioned and non-commissioned officer qualified for his place, and a large proportion of the men already drilled, in a few weeks, or almost as soon as they should be supplied with arms and uniforms, would be ready to take the field. Many of the new recruits, previously members of the regiments, would already be trained, as the enlisted men, certainly in the large cities, do not now serve more on the average than three years, and then pass into the great reserve force from which volunteers must be supplied. Contrast those troops, so organized under trained officers, with the regiments raised during the war, where, in many instances, from the colonel down, no one at first knew the difference between carry arms and ground arms, or was able to give orders proper to change the formation from a line to a column, or where the lack of knowledge of picket duty was only exceeded by the desire to leorn it. No tribute need here be paid to the valor and efficiency in the main of the regiments organized and forwarded to the front under such adverse circumstances. If, therefore, regiments almost entirely composed of officers and men without the least previous knowledge of tactics or experience under arms rendered services so distinguished, how much more might be expected from those wherein every officer and non-commissioned officer, and many of the privates, would be well drilled, capable of teaching those under them, and ready almost at once for active service? A corps of that kind would prove itself to be a most valuable part of any army called to uphold at home or abroad the honor of our country. A primary object of the National Guard is to teach the tactics and other knowledge essential to the welfare of the country in war, or, in other words, a school; the value of it, in that respect, would thus be fully illustrated to the admiration and justification of its friends and the approval of all.

These, briefly stated, are some of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of the battalion system into the National Guard of the several States. It is worth while to wait for the proverbially slow action of Congress to re-introduce it into the regular army? It has received the sanction of distinguished officers of our own country, is now in practical operation in the armies of Europe, and undoubtedly will at some time be established in the army of the United States. The adoption of it by the several States would compel Congress soon to restore it, thereby to uphold in a material way the recommendations of officers charged with the responsibility of supreme command.

GEORGE R. SNOWDEN,
Brigadier-General National Guard of Pennsylvania.

THERE is a rank due the United States among Nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation of weakness. If we desire peace, one of the most powerful instruments in our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

George Washington.

ARTICLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

THE convention between the United States, Baden, Switzerland, Belgium Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Wurtemburg, Sweden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklinburg-Schwerin, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Persia, Roumania, Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic and Peru; with additional articles: for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field; concluded August 22, 1864; acceded to by the President, March 1, 1882; accession concurred in by the Senate, March 16, 1882; proclaimed as to the original convention, but with reserve as to the additional articles, July 26, 1882; commonly known as the Geneva Convention is as follows:

ORIGINAL CONVENTION.

Art. I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

Art. II. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

Art. III. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

Art. IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

Art. V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

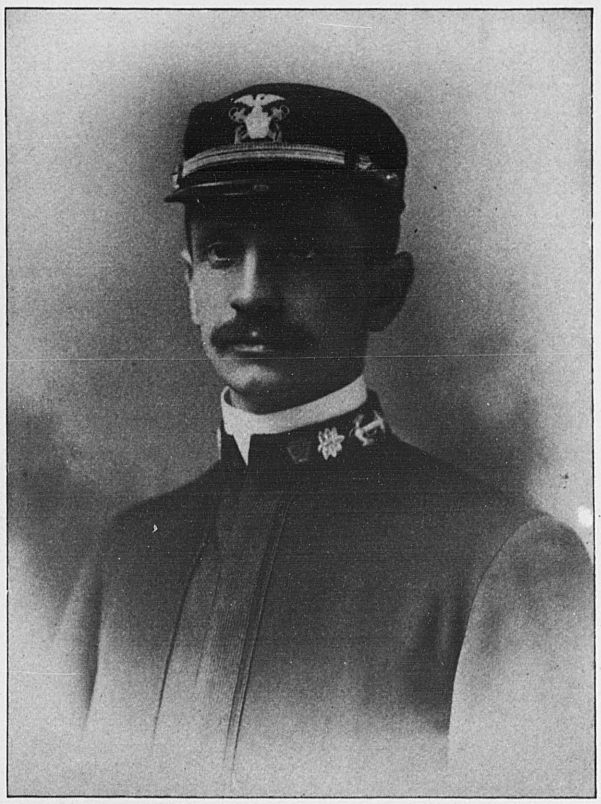
Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from quartering troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

Art. VI. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of to whatever nation they may belong.

Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country.

The others may also be sent back, on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.



COMMANDER JOHN S. MUCKLE,
PENNA. NAVAL RESERVES.

Evacuation, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutralitity.

Art. VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals ambulances and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge (brassart) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

The flag and the arm-badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

Art. VIII. The details of execution of the present Convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this Convention.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. The persons designated in Article II, of the Convention, shall after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties, according to their wants, to the sick and wounded in the ambulance or the hospital which they serve. When they request to withdraw, the commander of the occupying troops shall fix the time of departure, which he shall only be allowed to delay for a short time in case of military necessity.

Art. II. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to insure to the neutralized person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

Art. III. Under the conditions provided for in Articles I and IV, of the Convention, the name "Ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

Art. IV. In conformity with the spirit of Article V, of the Convention, and to the reservations contained in the protocol of 1864, it is explained that for the appointment of the charges relative to the quartering of troops, and of the contributions of war, account only shall be taken in an equitable manner of the charitable zeal displayed by the inhabitants.

Art. V. In addition to Article VI, of the Convention, it is stipulated that, with the reservation of officers whose detention might be important to the fate of arms and within the limits fixed by the second paragraph of that article, the wounded fallen in the hands of the enemy shall be sent back to their country, after they are cured, or sooner if possible, on condition, nevertheless, of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

ARMY AND NAVY SURGEONS.

IN the United States Army things in regard to relative medical rank are in an entirely satisfactory condition. The rank of medical officers from a second lieutenant to a brigadier-general is clearly defined, and a doctor is treated exactly as are the officers of the same rank in other parts of the service. The best of feeling obtains in our army between the line and staff officers; doctors, of course, always being members of the staff.

This is not so, unfortunately, in our navy. We think before the war is over things will be very much improved there, perhaps wholly righted, and engineers and doctors will have rank conferred upon them which will cause them to be treated with the same respect as are those who are, strictly speaking, naval officers. Certainly in the navy, even more than in the army, the doctor shares the dangers of the fight fully with his nominally more warlike comrade or superior, although he is deprived of the satisfaction of firing back.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

ROSTERS.

A roster is a list of officers or men for duty, with a record of the duty performed by each. Generally, details for duty are made so that the one longest off is the first for detail. Details so made are said to be made by roster.

All details for service, in garrison and in the field, shall be made by roster; but officers or enlisted men, when detailed, must serve whether a roster be kept or not; having performed the service, they may appeal to superior authority if they deem themselves aggrieved. (A. R. 399, 1889.)

The duties performed by roster are of two classes: The first class comprises—1st, outposts; 2d, interior guards, including stable guards; 3d, detachments to protect laborers on military works; 4th, armed working parties on such works. The second class comprises all other duties and fatigues, in or out of the garrison or camp.

The rosters are distinct for each class. Officers are named on them in the order of rank. The details are taken in succession, according to the roster, beginning at the head. (A. R. 401, 1889.)

Lieutenant colonels and majors are on one roster, and may be detailed when the importance of the duty requires it. In the field their roster is kept at division and brigade headquarters. Captains form one roster, and are exempt from ordinary fatigue duties. A captain commanding a battalion is exempt from detail, and duty falling to him passes. Lieutenants form one roster, and first and second lieutenants are entered on it alternately. Sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates form distinct rosters.

Officers, noncommissioned officers and privates take duties of the first class in the order stated, viz.: The first for detail takes the outposts; the next the interior guards, and so on. In those of the second class the senior officer takes the largest party. The party first for detail takes the service out of camp.

When the officer, whose tour it is, is not present nor available at the hour of marching, the next after him takes it. When an outpost has passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post, the officer whose tour it was cannot then take it, unless so ordered by the commanding officer, but succeeds to the tour of the officer who has taken his.

Duties of the first class are credited on the roster when the guards or detachments have passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post; other duties, when the parties have entered upon the performance of their duties.

In making details by roster, an officer or enlisted man is each day charged with the number of days that he has remained present and available since the beginning of his last tour. Departures from this rule may be authorized by the commanding officer whenever a strict application would allow improper advantage or work hardship.

An officer, noncommissioned officer or soldier on duty of the first class, or who is next for detail for such duty, is available, when relieved, for the duty of the second class that has fallen to him during that time.

Soldiers march armed and, if necessary, fully equipped, on all duties of the first class.

Light batteries serving with other troops will furnish their own park and stable guards, police, etc. Both officers and men will be exempt from other details, and the men will not be detailed for extra duty in the staff departments, nor for duty interfering with battery duties, if it can be avoided.

When a detachment is to be formed from the different organizations of a command, the adjutant or assistant adjutant general assembles its contingent, verifies the details, and sends it to the place of assembly, or turns it over to the detachment commander, to be conducted to its post of duty.

As far as the exigencies of the service will permit, detachments for armed service will be formed by taking battalions, companies, platoons, or other sub-divisions in turn, according to the roster for such detail. (A. R. 411, 1889.)

In the field, when the commanding officer deems it advisable, a company may be detailed to form the guard, the captain being the officer of the day, and the lieutenants officers of the guard. The company is inspected on its own parade by its captain, and marched to the post of the guard by the senior lieutenant.

The same principle may be made to apply to the detail of an organization or sub-division larger or smaller than a company.

At every military post, and in every regiment or separate command in the field, a post or camp guard will be detailed and duly mounted. It will consist of such number of officers and enlisted men as the commanding officer may deem necessary. It will be commanded by the senior officer or noncommissioned officer on duty therewith, under the supervision of the officer of the day.

A brigade in camp may have one guard for its camp, or one for each regiment in camp; the latter is preferable, and in this case the sentinels between the flanks of regiments may be omitted, or but one sentinel be posted.

At a post where headquarters of more than one regiment are stationed, or in the case of a small brigade in the field, if but one guard be necessary for the whole post or camp, details will be made from the headquarters of the command, as follows: For officer of the day and officer of the guard, by name, and for noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates from each regiment, by number.

The adjutant, sergeant major and band to attend guard mounting will also be designated.

The following are the usual rosters relative to guard duty:

1. Officers of the day.
2. Officers of the guard.
3. Sergeants of the guard.
4. Corporals of the guard.
5. Musicians of the guard.
6. Privates of the guard.

The first two are kept by the adjutant; the third, fourth, and fifth by the sergeant major, under the supervision of the adjutant, or by the first sergeants of companies, as directed by the commanding officer; the sixth is always kept by the first sergeants. Captains supervise the keeping of the company rosters by their first sergeants; and see that all duties performed by members of the company are duly credited.

Captains serve on the first roster, lieutenants serve on the second roster, and may also be placed on the first roster, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

An officer of the day will be detailed for duty with each guard, and where more than one guard is required in a command, a field officer of the day will also be detailed. The field officer of the day receives his orders from the brigade or division commander, as directed by the latter. Captains may, when necessary, be placed on the roster for field officer of the day.

The detail of officers of the guard will be limited to the necessities of the service and efficient instruction; inexperienced officers may be detailed as supernumerary officers of the guard for purposes of instruction.

Officers serving in staff departments are, at the discretion of the commanding officer, exempt from guard duty.

The details for officers of the day and guard are published at the parade next preceding the commencement of their tour. They are also personally notified on the day before their tour, by a written order, when practicable.

Post and camp guards will be relieved every twenty-four hours.

Except in emergencies, no duty will be required of the old officer of the day or the old guard until four hours after they have been relieved.

Details for post guards will, as far as practicable, be made so as to insure privates an interval of not less than six days between tours, or only one tour in seven days. When the number of available men at a post is not sufficient to fulfill this requirement, extra and special duty men should be regularly detailed for night guard duty, still performing their usual duties in the daytime.

Except in emergencies, privates will not be detailed for guard duty oftener than once in five days. When necessary to fulfill this requirement, the number of posts will be diminished and the sentinels required to patrol a sufficient extent of ground to watch over all public property.

The men for post or camp guard are usually taken from all the companies, from each in proportion to its strength.

DUTIES OF THE STAFF.

THE commanding officer is charged with the maintenance of the efficiency of his army and the proper conduct of military operations, and his responsibility extends to multifarious details, a personal supervision of which is beyond the physical and mental power of any one individual. The army must be clothed, fed, paid, provided with medical attention and supplied with ammunition ; discipline must be maintained and enforced by legal methods ; the condition of the army must be constantly known by its chief; information of the enemy must be gained ; the orders of the commander must be accurately drawn up and promptly communicated ; on the field of the battle, the commander must have means of obtaining prompt reports from every portion of his command, and needs some one to represent him in emergencies where the issuing or interpretation of an order may not admit of a reference of the matter to the personal attention of the chief.

These details are attended to by the staff, and on the quality of the staff depends in the highest degree of efficiency of the army. The staff is to the army what steam is to the locomotive. The machine itself may be of the highest order, the engineer who directs it may be a man of first-class talent, but without the motive power of steam it is merely a huge collection of well polished material. In the German army an alternation of staff and line duty is so arranged that a staff officer can never lose touch with the line. Indeed, an intimate connection of the staff and line is essential to the efficiency of the former, and it may in general be said, that nothing is more injurious to the efficiency of an army than the complete segregation of the staff and line.

The staff of the commander should never be any larger than necessity absolutely demands. The most successful generals have, as a rule, had small, but carefully selected and efficient staffs. Bronsart von Schellendorf (probably the first authority in existence on the subject of staff duty), says : " There cannot be the slightest doubt that the addition of every individual not absolutely required on a staff, is in itself an evil. "

Staff officers in their advisory capacity must keep their commander informed at all times as to the possible capacities of their departments. " In their executive capacity they must so conduct the affairs of their departments as to anticipate, so far as possible, the wants of the army, and keep the soldiers supplied with all necessary articles at all times, always bearing in mind that the failure of any one supply may mean the defeat of an army otherwise certain of victory."

Upon the combative branch of the staff falls the duty of issuing and transmitting orders ; the selection of roads, the arrangement of troops in column of march, the hours of marching, halting and camping, and so combining these elements that different bodies, or different parts of the same body, shall not in any way interfere with other on the march ; the disposition of the different arms upon the field of battle, the arrangement of reserves the selection of lines of advance and retreat, the general positions to be taken by the artillery, the ground to be fortified with the character of the fortifications ; and in fact all the arrangements for march and combat which are not specifically ordered by the general, or which, coming within the domain of minor tactics, are within the province of the immediate commanders of the tactical units and units of combats.

The *Army Regulations* give in detail the duties of the different branches of the staff of the Army of the United States. In general terms they are distributed as follows, viz.:

Orders, Correspondence, etc.— Adjutants General, and Aides-de-Camp.

Inspection and Condition of Troops — Inspectors General.

Fortification, etc.—Engineer Department.

Manufacture and Supply of Artillery, Small Arms, Ammunition and Equipments — Ordnance Department.

Provisions — Subsistence Department.

Medical Supply, Surgery and Sanitation — Medical Department.

Quarters, Transportation, Fuel, Forage and General Supplies — Quartermaster's Department.

Pay of the Army — Pay Department.

Military Jurisprudence — Bureau of Military Justice.

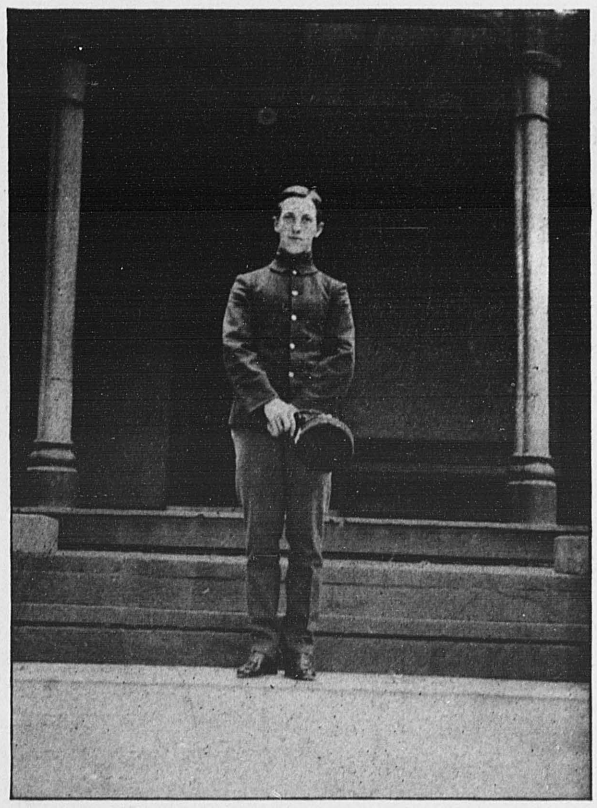
Military Signalling, etc.— Signal Corps.

Religious Instruction — Chaplains.

Secret Service — Specially detailed Officers and Agents.

The senior officer of artillery attached to an army corps or division, beside commanding the reserve artillery, may perform the staff duty of chief of artillery for the command.

The most important member of the staff (as the name implies), is the chief of staff. It is his function to relieve the commander of all annoyance in regard to details, and thus leave the mind of the latter free to grapple with stragetical and tactical problems which continually confront him. The chief of staff gives expression in written orders to the will of the commander, and to him is addressed all correspondence from members of the staff and from subordinate commanders, with the commanding general. He is responsible for all details involved in the general instructions of the commander relative to the marching, camping, and security of the army ; he performs such functions pertaining to the commander as may be delegated to him ; he sees that the orders given are properly executed ; and he must be prepared to render to the chief, at any moment, an accurate account of the numbers, position and condition of any part of the general command.



WILSON POTTER, BATTERY A, PENNA. VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Son of our popular Ass't Quartermaster General, Col. Thos. Potter, Jr.

The provost marshal general is charged with the preservation of a proper police throughout the army, with the protection of the inhabitants from pillage and violence, with the arrest of stragglers and deserters, with the control of camp-followers, and with the custody of prisoners of war and deserters from the enemy. He is chief of the secret service and commander of the provost guard, though the immediate command of this body is generally delegated to another officer, who takes charge of the headquarters camp. The field post office is under the charge of the provost marshal general, who makes the necessary regulations for its service in all things not prescribed by the Postmaster General. The service of the field post office, if not performed by civilian employes of the Post Office Department, should be placed in the hands of general service clerks.

The chief ordnance officer, chief quartermaster, chief commissary of subsistence, chief paymaster, medical director, judge advocate and commissary of musters, with such assistants of their respective corps as they may need, constitute the administrative staff.

In addition to the officers, the staff comprises clerks and messengers, who should never be taken from the line, if it can possibly be avoided, but should be taken from a non-combatant and general service corps. It cannot be too often said, nor too strongly emphasized, that the fighting force should be left intact, and that all encroachments upon it by details should be jealously guarded against. Nothing but death, disease, or capture by the enemy should ever reduce the number of effectives with the colors.

THE ARMY PAY-ROLL.

To maintain the land and naval forces which are required against even so weak a power as Spain involves the expenditure of vast sums of money. One of the most important items will be the pay of the army and navy. As we now have 199,000 soldiers and sailors on our Pay-Roll. On a monthly basis it is as follows:

PRIVATES.

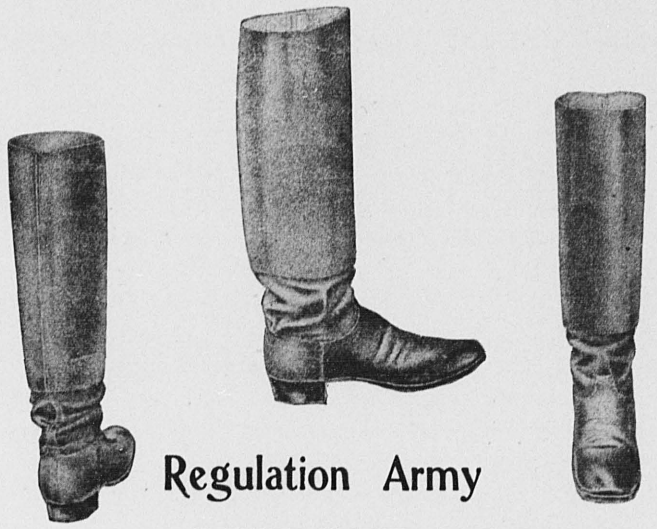
Privates in the artillery, cavalry and infantry receive for the first two years after enlistment $13 a month. The third year they receive $14 a month; the fourth year $15 a month: the fifth year $16 a month. The re-enlisted pay is $18 a month after five years' service, $19 after ten years,' $20 after fifteen years' and $21 after twenty years', with $1 per month additional for each subsequent period of five years' continuous service. Privates of the first-class, engineers and ordnance, get $17 a month for the first two years' of enlistment, with proportionate increases for continued service: musicians in all branches of the military service get $13 a month on enlistment, and an increase after the second year. Blacksmiths and farriers in the cavalry and artificers in infantry and artillery enlist at $15 a month for the first two years, and this is also the pay of corporals in cavalry, artillery and infantry. Corporals in the engineers and ordnance get $20 a month with increases up to $28 monthly after twenty years' service. First sergeants of artillery, infantry and cavalry get $25 a month for the first two years; sergeants get $18 a month, and sergeants in the engineers, ordnance and signal corps are paid $34 a month. The first sergeant of the signal corps gets $45 a month.

The chief trumpeter of a cavalry regiment enlists at $22 a month; the principal musician in artillery and infantry is paid the same, the saddler sergeant of a cavalry regiment gets $22 for the first two years, the chief musician in artillery, cavalry and infantry regiments gets $60 a month. sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants are paid $23 a month: sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants in the engineers get $36 per month. The pay of all the above increase proportionately after the second year.

The pay of senior veterinary surgeons is $100 a month; of junior veterinary surgeons, $75 a month; of hospital stewards, $45; of privates in hospital corps, $18; of hospital matrons, $10 a month.

OFFICERS.

Second lieutenant, not mounted	$ 116 67
5 years' service	128 33
10 years' service	140 00
15 years' service	151 60
20 years' service	163 33
Second lieutenant, mounted	125 00
First lieutenant, not mounted	125 00
Chaplain	125 00
5 years' service	137 50
10 years' service	150 00
15 years' service	162 50
20 years' service	175 09
First lieutenant, mounted	133 33
5 years' service	146 67
10 years' service	160 00
15 years' service	173 33
20 years' service	186 67
Captain, not mounted	150 00
Regimental adjutant	150 00
Regimental quartermaster	150 00
5 years' service	165 00
10 years' service	180 00
15 years' service	195 00
20 years' service	210 00
Captain, mounted	166 67
5 years' service	183 33
10 years' service	200 00
15 years' service	216 67
20 years' service	233 33
Major	208 33
5 years' service	229 17
10 years' service	250 00
15 years' service	270 83
20 years' service	291 67
Lieutenant colonel	220 00
5 years' service	274 00
10 years' service	300 00
15 years' service	325 00
20 years' service	333 00
Colonel	291 67
5 years' service	320 83
10 years' service	350 00
15 and 20 years' service	375 00
Brigadier general	458 33
Major general	625 00
Lieutenant general	916 67
General	1,125 00



NAVY.

The annual pay of officers in the Navy is:

Ensign	$1,200
Lieutenant Jr. Grade	1,800
Lieutenant Sr. Grade	2,400
Lieutenant Commander	2,800
Commander	3,500
Captain	4,500
Commodore	5,000
Rear Admiral	6,000

The Government allows all officers 30 cents a day in lieu of rations. This was formerly divided into two parts—25 cents for rations proper and 5 cents for liquor. When the liquor ration was abolished in 1863, the five cents was added to the regular ration allowance for every person, officer or enlisted man, in the navy.

In the navy an officer receives only his pay, and out of that he must "find" himself, so that when a new officer joins a ship one of the first things he has to do is to contribute to the mess fund. If he has to draw this amount from the pay department in advance—as he usually does because the average seafaring man does not carry $100 bills around with him—he can draw no pay until the debt to the pay department has been liquidated.

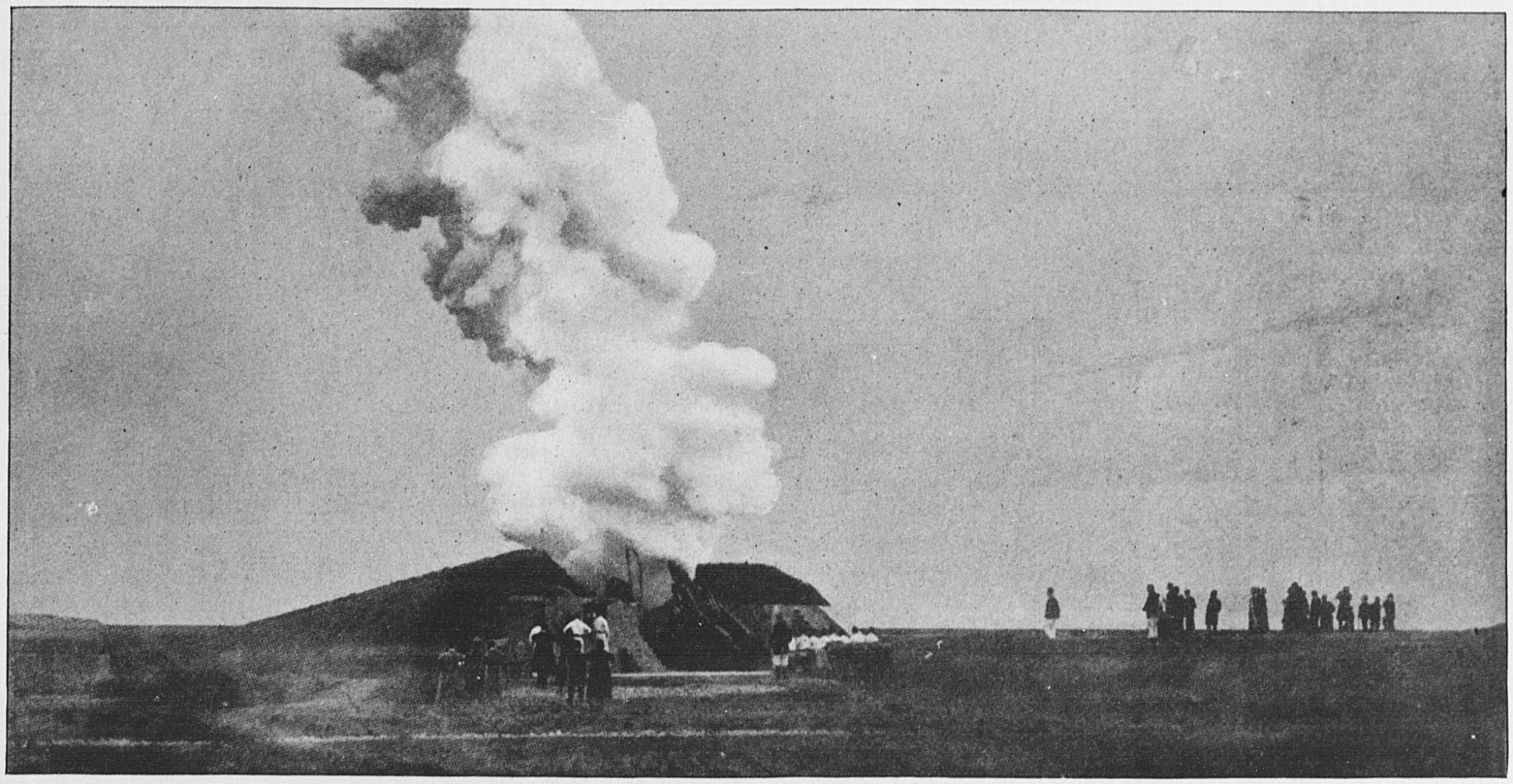
WHY NOT MAUSER RIFLES?

An effort will be made to adapt the Springfield rifle to smokeless powder. The experience with black powder at the battle of Santiago was unsatisfactory. Twice the Second Massachusetts Regiment was ordered out of the first line because the smoke of their Springfields drew the enemy's fire. One prominent gun-making company has offered to provide the Government with 250,000 cartridges of smokeless powder a day and guarantee their safety in the Springfield rifle.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED TO PENNA. VOLUNTEERS.

Since those published in General Orders, No. 21, A. G. O. C. S.

Major Charles S. W. Jones, Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon Herbert A. Arnold, Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers.
Captain Luther F. Crawford, Sheridan Troop.
First Lieutenant Harry S. Fleck, Sheridan Troop.
Second Lieutenant Adam L. Dickson, Sheridan Troop.
First Lieutenant William Howard Pancoast, Light Battery A.
Second Lieutenant Norman MacLeod, Light Battery A.
Colonel John Lewis Good, First Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Albert Louis Williams, First Regiment.
Major Thomas H. P. Todd, First Regiment.
First Lieutenant Frank L. Mueller, Quartermaster, First Regiment.
Captain Charles F. Hess, Company A, First Regiment.
Second Lieutenant William B. Johnston, Company G, First Regiment.
Captain David H. DaCosta, Company H, First Regiment.
First Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz, Company H, First Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Nicholas J. Kenny, Company H, First Regiment.
Second Lieutenant John B. Meaull, Company I, First Regiment.
First Lieutenant Samuel A. Martin, Company K, First Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Harry L. Cooper, Company K, First Regiment.
Captain Henry C. McCook, Chaplain, Second Regiment.
Major Archibald G. Thompson, Surgeon, Third Regiment,
Captain Francis Murphy, Chaplain, Fifth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Harry J. Goodman, Company A, Fifth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant William C. McKee, Company D, Fifth Regiment.
Captain Ernest E. Kooser, Company I, Fifth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Emanuel E. Eck, Company I, Fifth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Frank W. Hoblitzell, Company I, Fifth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Ralph E. Gambell, Company K, Fifth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Edson J. Catlin, Company K, Fifth Regiment.
Captain John E. Harder, Company L, Fifth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Robert H. Wiggins Company L, Fifth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Lewis H. Matlack, Company L, Fifth Regiment.
Captain Evan Russell, Company M, Fifth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Ross Hickok, Company M, Fifth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Charles T. Zeigler, Company M, Fifth Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel William J. Elliot, Sixth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Robert C. Holmes, Company C Ninth Regiment.
First Lieutenant George R. McLean, Company F, Ninth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Franklin W. Innes, Company F, Ninth Regiment.
Captain Henry Dickinson Green, Company G, Ninth Regiment.
First Lieutenant John Keim Stauffer, Company G, Ninth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Robert H. Large, Company G, Ninth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Michael J. Brennan, Company H, Ninth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Edward J. Dougher, Company H, Ninth Regiment.
Captain Henry Adams, Company K, Ninth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Leighton N. D. Mixsell, Company K, Ninth Regiment.



HIGH-ANGLE FIRING.

Captain Benjamin Brown Osborn, Company H, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant Willard E. Worden, Company H, Third Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Robert McCann, Company H, Third Regiment.
Captain Charles M. Machold, Company I, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant William F. Mannix, Company I, Third Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Oliver Hough, Company I, Third Regiment.
Captain Charles H. Townsend, Company K, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, Company K, Third Regiment.
Second Lieutenant George B. Wright, Company K, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant Edward E. Machamer, Company A, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant William H. Sands, Company A, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant James H. Colfelt, Company H, Fourth Regiment.
Captain Howard Lincoln Calder, Company I, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant John Barclay Fisher, Company I, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Henry Moore Stine, Company I, Fourth Regiment.
Captain Martin Henry Smith, Company K, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Clarence E. Lenig, Company K, Fourth Regiment.
Captain Thomas Whitson, Company L, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant William Washington Reading, Company L, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Walter Bogardus McCaskey, Company L, Fourth Regiment.
Captain Lyman Yocum Missimer, Company M, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Horace Milton Ebert, Company M, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Schuyler, Company M, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Allison A. Mitchell, Company K, Ninth Regiment.
Captain Robert Sayre Mercur, Company L, Ninth Regiment.
First Lieutenant William H. Clewell, Company L, Ninth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant George B. Brown, Company L, Ninth Regiment.
Captain Frank Nathan Moore, Company M, Ninth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Charles S. Colony, Company M, Ninth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Charles Aloysius Corcoran, Company M, Ninth Regiment.
Major William E. Keller, Surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment.
First Lieutenant George Coe Merriman, Assistant Surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment.
Major John Harry Corbett, Fourteenth Regiment.
First Lieutenant Theodore Raybert McClain, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Brice Easton, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment.
Captain Harry Couch, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.
First Lieutenant John Lindsay Prestley, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Frank Russell, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.
Captain Joseph Villeris Cunningham, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment.
First Lieutenant William Hamilton Dunlap, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant James William Cook, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

DEFINING OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY COURTS MARTIAL.

THE word "officer," as used in the articles, means commissioned officer, the word "soldier" includes noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates and other enlisted men; the word "conviction" means conviction by court-martial.

Art. 3. Every officer who knowingly enlists or musters into the military service any minor over the age of 16 years without the written consent of his parents or guardians, or any minor under the age of 16 years, or any insane or intoxicated persons, or any deserter from the military or naval service of the United States, or any person who has been convicted of any infamous criminal offence, shall, upon conviction, be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 5. Any officer who knowingly musters as a soldier a person who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of knowingly making a false muster and punished accordingly.

Art. 6. Any officer who takes money, or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, battery, or company, or on signing muster rolls, shall be dismissed from the service, and shall thereby be disabled to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Art. 7. Every officer commanding a regiment, an independent troop, battery, or company, or a garrison, shall, in the beginning of every month, transmit through the proper channels, to the Department of War, an exact return of the same, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for and the time of their absence. And any officer who, through neglect or design, omits to send such returns, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 8. Every officer who knowingly makes a false return to the Department of War, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison under his command; or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be cashiered.

Art. 13. Every officer who signs a false certificate, relating to the absence or pay of an officer or soldier, shall be dismissed from the service.

Art. 14. Any officer who knowingly makes a false muster of man or horse, or who signs, or directs, or allows the signing of any muster roll, knowing the same to contain a false muster, shall, upon proof thereof, by two witnesses, before a court-martial, be dismissed from the service, and shall thereby be disabled to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Art. 15. Any officer who wilfully or through neglect, suffers to be lost, spoiled or damaged, any military stores belonging to the United States, shall make good the loss or damage, and be dismissed from the service.

Art. 16. Any enlisted man who sells, or wilfully or through neglect wastes the ammunition delivered out to him, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 17. Any soldier who sells or through neglect, loses or spoils his horse, arms, clothing, or accoutrements, shall be punished as a court-martial may adjudge, subject to such limitation as may be prescribed by the President by virtue of the power vested in him. (Act approved July 27, 1892.)

Art. 18. Any officer commanding in any garrison, fort or barracks of the United States who, for private advantage, lays any duty or imposition upon, or is interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, brought into such garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of soldiers, shall be dismissed from the service.

Art. 19. Any officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against tfie President, the Vice-President, the Congress of the United States or the chief magistrate or legislature of any of the United States in which he is quartered, shall be dismissed from the service, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial may direct. Any soldier who so offends shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 20. Any officer or soldier who behaves himself with disrespect towards his commanding officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 21. Any officer or soldier who, on any pretense whatever, strikes his superior officer, or draws or lifts up any weapon, or offers any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or disobeys any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 22. Any officer or soldier who begins, excites, causes, or joins in any mutiny, or sedition, in any troop, battery, company, party, post, detachment or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 23. Any officer or soldier who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or having knowledge of any intended mutiny or sedition, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 24. All officers of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, whether among persons belonging to his own or to another corps, regiment, troop, battery, or company, and to order officers into arrest, and noncommissioned officers and soldiers into confinement, who take part in the same, until their proper superior officer is acquainted therewith. And whosoever, being so ordered, refuses to obey such officer or noncommissioned officer, or draws a weapon upon him, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 26. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier to fight a duel, or accept a challenge so sent. Any officer who so offends shall be dismissed from the service, Any soldier who so offends shall suffer punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 27. Any officer or noncommissioned officer, commanding a guard who, knowingly and willingly, suffers any person to go forth to fight a duel shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds or promoters of duels, and carriers of challenges to fight duels, shall be deemed principals, and punished accordingly. It shall be the duty of any officer commanding an army, regiment, troop, battery, company, post, or detachment, who knows or has reason to believe that a challenger has been given or accepted by any officer or enlisted man under his command, immediately to arrest the offender and bring him to trial.

Art. 28. Any officer or soldier who upraids another officer or soldier for refusing a challenge shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept challenges as they will only have acted in obedience to the law, and have done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

Art. 30. Any soldier who thinks himself wronged by any officer may complain to the commanding officer of his regiment, who shall summon a regimental court-martial for the doing of justice to the complainant. Either party may appeal from such regimental court-martial to a general court-martial; but if, upon such second hearing, the appeal appears to be groundless and vexatious, the party appealing shall be punished at the discretion of said general court-martial.

Art. 31. Any officer or soldier who lies out of his quarters, garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 32. Any soldier who absents himself from his troop, battery, company or detachment, without leave from his commanding officer, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 33. Any officer or soldier who fails, except when prevented by sickness or other necessity, to repair, at the fixed time to the place of parade exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, or goes from the same, without leave from his commanding officer, before he is dismissed or relieved, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 34. Any soldier who is found one mile from camp, without leave in writing from his commanding officer, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 35. Any soldier who fails to retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of retreat, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

Art. 36. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, battery, or company shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty, except in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence. Every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, and the person so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 37. Every noncommissioned officer who connives at such hiring of duty shall be reduced. Every officer who knows and allows such practices shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 38. Any officer who is found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be dismissed from the service. Any soldier who so offends shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. No court-martial shall sentence any soldier to be branded, marked, or tattooed.

Art. 39. Any sentinel who is found sleeping upon his post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 40. Any officer or soldier who quits his guard, platoon, or division, without leave from his superior officer, except in a case of urgent necessity, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 41. Any officer who, by any means whatsoever, occasions false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 42. Any officer or soldier who misbehaves himself before the enemy, runs away, or shamefully abandons any fort, post, or guard, which he is commanded to defend, or speaks words inducing others to do the like, or casts away his arms or ammunition, or quits his post or colors to plunder or pillage, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 43. If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post is compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy or to abandon it, the officers or soldiers so offending shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 44. Any person belonging to the armies of the United States who makes known the watchword to any person not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or presumes to give a parole or watchword different from that which he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 45. Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly harbors or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 46. Whosoever holds correspondence with, or gives intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 47. Any officer or soldier who, having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, deserts the same, shall, in time of war, suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and in time of peace, any punishment, excepting death, which a court-martial may direct.

Art. 48. Every soldier who deserts the service of the United States shall be liable to serve for such a period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall be tried by a court-martial and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended and tried.

Art. 50. No noncommissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such noncommissioned officer or soldier, or shall not after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

Art. 51. Any officer or soldier who advises or persuades any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall, in time of war, suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and in time of peace, any punishment, excepting death, which a court-martial may direct.

Art. 55. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on the march; and whoever commits any waste or spoil, either in walks or trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses, gardens, grain fields, inclosures, or meadows, or maliciously destroys any property whatsoever belonging to inhabitants of the United States, (unless by order of a general officer commanding a separate army in the field,) shall, besides such penalties as he may be liable to by law, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 56. Any officer or soldier who does violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States in foreign parts, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 57. Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, or at any place within the United States or their Territories during rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, forces a safeguard, shall suffer death.

Art. 58. In time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, larceny, robbery, burglary, arson, mayhem, manslaughter, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, wounding, by shooting or stabbing, with an intent to commit murder, rape, or assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial, when committed by persons in the military service of the United States, and the punishment in any such case shall not be less than the punishment provided, for the like offence, by the laws of the State, Territory or district in which such offence may have been committed.

Art. 60. Any person in the military service of the United States who makes or causes to be made any claim against the United States, or any officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false and fraudulent; or

Who presents or causes to be presented to any person in the civil or military service thereof, for approval or payment, any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false or fraudulent; or

Who enters into any agreement or conspiracy to defraud the United States by obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the allowance or payment of any false or fraudulent claim; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States or against any officer thereof, makes or uses, or procures or advises the making or use of any writing, or other paper, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, makes, or procures or advises the making of, any oath to any fact or to any writing or other paper, knowing such oath to be false; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, forges or counterfeits, or procures or advises the forging or counterfeiting of, any signature upon any writing or other paper, or uses, or procures or advises the use of, any such signature, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited; or

Who, having charge, possession, custody or control of any money or other property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof, knowingly delivers, or causes to be delivered, to any person having authority to receive the same, any amount thereof less than that for which he receives a certificate or receipt; or

Who being authorized to make or deliver any paper certifying the receipt of any property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof, makes, or delivers to any person, such writing, without having full knowledge of the truth of the statements therein contained, and with intent to defraud the United States; or

Who steals, embezzles, knowingly and wilfully misappropriates, applies to his own use or benefit, or wrongfully or knowingly sells or disposes of any ordnance, arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof; or

Who knowingly purchases, or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, or other person who is a part of or employed in said forces or service, any ordnance, arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, or other property of the United States, such soldier, officer, or other person not having lawful right to sell or pledge the same,

Shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge. And if any person, being guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, while in the military service of the United States, receives his discharge, or is dismissed from the service, he shall continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial, in the same manner and to the same extent, as if he had not received such discharge nor been dismissed.

RECENT ORDERS N. G. P.

ROSTER OF THE NEW GUARD.

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers:

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel Frank G. Sweeny, Inspector General, with rank from May 24, 1898, vice Edward Morrell, to Brigadier General.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Edward Morrell, with rank from May 17, 1898.

Charles Miller, with rank from June 7, 1898.

Frank J. Magee, with rank from July 1, 1898.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Major A. Merritt Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank from April 22, 1898.

Major Henry V. Massey, Judge Advocate, with rank June 14, 1898.

Major Thomas J. Dolan, Brigade Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from June 14, 1898.

Major Wilkes O'Neill, Brigade Surgeon, with rank from May 27, 1898.

Captain Grayson M. Prevost Murphy, Aide de Camp, with rank from June 6, 1898.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Company A, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of Second Regiment, N. G. P., Captain John C. Bowen commanding.

Company B, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of Second Regiment, N. G. P.

Company C, Philadelphia, mustered July 20, Captain William A. Ryan.

Company D, Philadelphia, mustered July 13, Captain Thomas J. Powers.

Company E, Philadelphia, mustered July 19, Captain Charles J. Russell.

Company F, Philadelphia, mustered July 13, Captain H. L. Hamersly.

Company G, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of Second Regiment, N. G. P., Lieutenant R. A. Coock, commanding.

Company H, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of Second Regiment, Lieutenant L. T. Harris commanding.

Company I, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of First Regiment, N. G. P., Captain James Muldoon.

Company K, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of First Regiment, N. G. P.

Company L, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of First Regiment, N. G. P.

Company M, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of First Regiment, N. G. P., Captain Eugene J. Kensil commanding.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Company A, Philadelphia, Captain E. Kochersperger.

Company B, Philadelphia, mustered July 5, Captain James M. Maguire.

Company C, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of Third Regiment, N. G. P., Captain Charles J. Hendler.

Company D, Philadelphia, mustered August 5, Captain John L. Harding.

Company E, Philadelphia, mustered July 5, Captain Charles R. Guertler.

Company F, Philadelphia, mustered July 5, Captain Harry J. Seibel, Jr.

Company G, Philadelphia, mustered July 5, Captain Ernest Cunningham.

Company H, Philadelphia, mustered July 5, Captain Joseph R. Baird.

Company I, Philadelphia, organized by transfer of members of State Fencibles Battalion, N. G. P.

Company K, Norristown, Montgomery County, mustered July 22, Captain John S. McLaughlin.

Company L, Chester, Delaware County, mustered August 8, Captain Frederick F. Turner.

Company M, West Chester, Chester County, mustered August 4, Captain Sharpless M. Paxson.

Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Philadelphia, mustered June 4, Captain Richard Tilghman.

Battery D, Philadelphia, Captain Clarence J. Carpenter.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Major John P. Penney, Brigade Inspector, with rank from November 26, 1895.

Major Jacob Jay Miller, Judge Advocate, with rank from April 11, 1892.

Major L. F. Loree, Brigade Quartermaster, with rank from June 15, 1898.

Major James E. Silliman, Brigade Surgeon, with rank from February 19, 1887.

Major Frank K. Patterson, Brigade Ordnance Officer, with rank from June 13, 1896.

Captain John Wilson Elder, Aide de Camp, with rank from November 21, 1892.

Captain Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., Aide de Camp with rank from July 9, 1896.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company A, New Brighton, Beaver County, mustered June 20, Captain John H. Staley.

Company B, Uniontown, Fayette County, mustered June 22, Captain Albert G. Beeson commanding.

Company C, Washington, Washington County, mustered July 11, Captian Hugh A. Rogers.

Company D, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, mustered July 18, Captain James A. McNary.

Company E, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, mustered July 19, Captain Alexander J. Henderson.

Company F, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, mustered July 19, Captain R. M. Ewing.

Company G, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, mustered July 22, Captain James McClelland.

Company H, Oakdale, Allegheny County, mustered July 25, Captain James A. Wible.

Company I, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, mustered July 26, Captain Thomas J. Keenan, Jr.

Company K, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, mustered August 2, Captain James L. Deming.

Company L, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, mustered August 9, Captain William O. McNary.

Company M, Connellsville, Fayette County.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Company A, Oil City, Venango County, mustered June 15, Captain John B. Tonkin.

Company B, Indiana, Indiana County, mustered June 22, Captain David W. Simpson.

Company C, Meadville, Crawford County, mustered June 27, Captain Walter Irving Bates.

Company D, Warren, Warren County, mustered June 29, Captain John M. Siegfried.

Company E, Bradford, McKean County, mustered June 30, Captain Carl E. Cosolowsky.

Company F, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, mustered July 2, Captain Harry A. Miller.

Company G, Butler, Butler County, mustered July 8, Captain James A. McKee.

Company H, Sharon, Mercer County, mustered July 15, Captain Charles C. Marshall.

Company I, Erie, Erie County, mustered July 19, Captain William W. Reed.

Company K, Franklin, Venango County, mustered July 25, Captain Charles J. S. Miller.

Company L, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, mustered August 3, Captain Harry M. Chaney.

Company M, Bellefonte, Centre County, mustered August 9, Captain Amos Mullen.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Major Milton A. Gherst, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank from June 20, 1885.

Major William S. Miller, Brigade Inspector, with rank from June 8, 1895.

Major James W. Oakford, Judge Advocate, with rank from August 14, 1894.

Major William F. Richardson, Brigade Quartermaster, with rank from July 16, 1898.

Major Simon B. Cameron, Brigade Commissary of Subsistance, with rank from May 17, 1897.

Major George H. Halberstadt, Brigade Surgeon, with rank from April 4, 1898.

Major William P. Clarke, Brigade Ordnance Officer, with rank from May 17, 1897.

Captain Robert S. Magee, Aide de Camp, with rank from July 16, 1898.

Captain John Reed Scott, Aide de Camp, with rank from July 16, 1898.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, organized by transfer of former members of Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., Captain Stewart L. Barnes commanding.

Company B, Williamsport, Lycoming County, mustered June 21, Major William P. Clarke commanding.

Company C, Sunbury, Northumberland County, mustered June 22, Captain William H. Heim.

Company D, Hazleton, Luzerne County, mustered June 23, Captain Andrew Lee.

Company E, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, mustered June 24, Captain Arthur W. Jackson.

Company F, Wanamie, Luzerne County, mustered June 25, Captain James A. Dewey.

Company G, Plymouth, Luzerne County, mustered June 27, Captain Charles L. Peck.

Company H, Shickshinny, Luzerne County, mustered June 29, Captain Mason B. Hughes.

Company I, Pittston, Luzerne County, mustered June 28, Captain William G. Simpson.

Company K, Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, mustered June 30, Captain Norval W. Reynolds.

Company L, Meshopen, Wyoming County, mustered July 7, Captain Samuel Hawke.

Company M, Allentown, Lehigh County, mustered July 11, Captain David R. Horne.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A, Reading, Berks County, mustered June 15, Captain Harry M. Phillippi.

Company B, Lancaster, Lancaster County, mustered June 17, Captain John M. Groff.

Company C, Carlisle, Cumberland County, mustered June 20, Captain Clinton G. Heyd.

Company D, Scranton, Lackawanna County, mustered July 5, Captain Fremont Stokes.

Company E, Easton, Northampton County, mustered July 12, Captain Benjamin Rush Field.

Company F, York, York County, mustered July 14, Captain Alonzo H. Raber.

Company G, Scranton, Lackawanna County, mustered July 20, Captain William A. Raub.

Company H, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, mustered July 22, Captain Maurice E. Finney.

Company I, Lebanon, Lebanon County, mustered July 23, Captain Michael J. FitzGerald.

Company K, Scranton, Lackawanna County, mustered July 29 Captain James O. Dimmick.

Company L, Honesdale, Wayne County, mustered July 30, Captain Dan C. Osborn.

Company M, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, mustered August 8, Captain James Archbald, Jr.

Second Sheridan Troop, Harrisburg, mustered July 2, Captain Thomas M. Fleck.

Second Governor's Troop, Harrisburg, mustered July 21, Captain Charles P. Meck.

Battery F, Phoenixville, Chester County, mustered June 16, Captain Henry H. Quimby.

FIRST BATTALION STATE NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieutenant Junior Grade Roland L. Taylor, Paymaster with rank from June 20, 1898, vice Joseph A. Steinmetz, resigned.

Lieutenant Junior Grade Joseph Sailer, Surgeon with rank from June 20, 1898, vice George C. Stout, resigned.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James Henry Miller Andrews of Harrisburg, with rank from June 21, 1898

John Tonner Harris of Bellefonte, with rank from June 21, 1898.

Frank Andrew Kaiser of Wilkes-Barre, with rank from June 21, 1898.

William Alan Hutchison of Warriors Mark, with rank from June 21, 1898.

Homer Hiller Allen of Erie, with rank from June 21, 1898.

Harrisburg, August 4, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 23.

The following named officers have tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged:

Brigadier General John A. Wiley, to date from June 6, 1898.

Brigadier General John P. S. Gobin, to date from June 30, 1898.

Major Charles H. Townsend, assistant adjutant general, first brigade, to date from July 18, 1898.

Major Charles M. Machold, brigade inspector, first brigade, to date from July 18, 1898.

Lieutenant Junior Grade Joseph A. Steinmetz, paymaster first battalion State Naval Militia to date from June 20, 1898.

Lieutenant Junior Grade George C. Stout, surgeon first battalion State Naval Militia to date from June 1, 1898.

Captain Adolph Hartung, Company K, second regiment infantry to date from May 12, 1898.

First Lieutenant John C. Eberle, Company K, second regiment infantry to date from July 20, 1898.

Second Lieutenant William M. Henderson, Jr., first battalion adjutant eighth regiment infantry to date from July 12, 1898.

The following named officers have been granted leave of absence:

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hall, aide de camp, from July 17, 1898 to September 17, 1898, with permission to go beyond sea.

First Lieutenant Louis Demme Bauer, assistant surgeon second regiment infantry from July 4, to September 9, 1898, with permission to go beyond sea.

First Lieutenant Linden T. Harris, Company A, second regiment infantry, from July 2, to September 2, 1898.

Captain Leverett Bradley, chaplain third regiment infantry, from May 11, to October 11, 1898, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Captain William G. Simpson, of Pittston, from August 11, 1898, to August 31, 1898.

First Lieutenant Frederick H. Sparrenberger, of Sunbury, from August 15, to November 15, 1898.

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